

"GARDEN and FARM"

Incorporated with Green's Fruit
Grower, May 15th, 1902.

GREEN'S

FRUIT GROWER AND HOME COMPANION

Vol. XXIII. No. 2.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY, 1903.

Monthly, 50c. a Year.

Our HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Mr. John Moore, Albia, Iowa, asks Green's Fruit Grower for advice about remedies for rheumatism. While no one in this office claims to be a practicing physician I might give you some hints for rheumatism but would advise you to consult your local physician. Baths taken once a week, or if they agree with you twice a week, as hot as it is possible for you to endure should be helpful. Fill the bathtub nearly full of water, testing it with the hand. The hotter the better if you can endure the heat without blistering the skin. Recline in this water, the entire body covered with water for nearly half an hour. There is no danger of taking cold when thus submerged in hot water. This hot bath removes poisons from the system that aggravate rheumatic joints, and I think you will be relieved. While you remain in the water, after having been in it as long as you desire, gradually turn on the cold water thus gradually cooling off. Then rub the body with a cloth taken from cold water to further cool the body and close the pores, then quickly rub dry with a coarse bathing towel, and get into bed as soon as possible. Such a bath as this is good for any person either in health or sickness, and can do no injury. Keep the bowels moving once each day. A glass of water in which a spoonful of lemon juice has been poured, should be taken the first thing on rising in the morning, another glassful at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, another at 3 in the afternoon and another at night before retiring. Each glass should be sipped rather slowly. This will be helpful to you. Further than this I would follow the advice of my family physician.—Editor.

The Science of Health.—I wish to explode the old idea held by many that sickness, accident, or death was a result of God's displeasure; that man has in some way offended his Maker, and as a punishment He visits us with some of the above mentioned calamities, says E. W. Johnson in Nebraska Tribune. My view of the subject is that man largely controls his own life, either in health or sickness. If he lives in accord with the laws of his being, he will have good health and happiness. But if he violates a physical law, there is a corresponding penalty that cannot be evaded. This is not because God willed it so, but because we have in some way gone contrary to an inexorable law that cannot be broken. Hence, suffering is sure to follow.

No matter how careful attention may be given to diet, if you do not realize the importance of pure air, and see that you secure it all times, there will be but little chance of developing any great degree of strength. When air is breathed over and over again it reeks with carbonic acid gas, which is exhaled from the lungs of every living being. This is a poison which is most baneful in its effects, and a diseased condition of any character is greatly encouraged under such abnormal condition. At night the windows should be opened at the top and bottom, winter and summer, if one expects to retain a vigorous health, for without pure air you can no more retain health than you can live without eating.



Elberta Peaches grown by Messrs. Love two of our subscribers at New Mexico.

The Elberta peach has been a money maker with me, says O. B. of North Germantown, N. Y., in Rural New Yorker. Six years ago I purchased 8 1-2 acres of land on the east bank of the Hudson river, the land lying about 90 feet above tidewater. On about 1 1-2 acres I planted peach trees, the land having a west slope towards the river; soil very stony and rough. I planted as follows: Hynes Surprise, Late Crawford, Red Cheek Melocoton, Salway, Mountain Rose, Stevens Late Rareripe, Elberta. Being partial to Elberta I planted 75 Elbertas, remainder of orchard about equally divided between the other named varieties, planting 270 trees in all. For fertilizer I use wood ashes in abundance, little bone. My experience with these varieties is as follows, all having exactly the same treatment, trees having been planted six years, have had three crops in succession as follows: Hynes Surprise, fruit ripe, highly colored first and second year; all decayed before they were ripe. This year picked about one-half of the crop, shipped to market; no returns, decayed on stand. Next Mountain Rose, nice looking, good flavor, three crops, poor selling peach in market; bad to drop. Red Cheek Melocoton, hardy, rather small, good quality, sells for about half price of Elberta; yield about one-half. Salway, good yielder, rather too

late for fancy prices. Stevens Late Rareripe sell equal to Elberta, yields nearly as well; better peach to eat from the hand. In my three years' experience I have this to say for the Elberta: With me it will produce more fruit by half than any peach I have, and outsell all others in about the following proportion: The first year, from my Elberta trees, 5 in all, against 190 of other varieties, I sold from the whole orchard \$330; Elbertas sold just about \$200 of this. The second bearing year I sold from this orchard \$600 worth, the Elbertas sold for nearly \$400 of this. This year, being the third bearing year, I sold \$720 worth with Elberta selling over \$500 by considerable. I packed the Elbertas in Georgia carriers and they each contained a gross of peaches for which I received from \$2 to \$2.20 per crate. So you see I have substantial reasons for being partial to the Elberta. I am setting more trees this fall and Elberta will be the principal variety. I have sold nearly \$1,700 worth from this little orchard of six years' growth on not over 1 1-2 acre of land in three bearing years. The trees are looking fine and filled with blow buds. If we have a fairly mild winter I shall be good for another crop the coming year. I have spent about \$80 for wood ashes to feed this orchard, and consider it well invested.

Advice from a Trained Nurse.—"It is well known that the skin is a great absorbent, and nutrition even can be conveyed through its agency," says a trained nurse. "A physician once ordered a beef tea bath for a baby I was nursing who was apparently dying of some exhausting bowel trouble, and with admirable effect. And I myself have found that rubbing delicate persons with warm olive oil is an excellent tonic. If I had charge of a puny, sickly baby, I should feel inclined to give it oil baths instead of water baths and try the effect. The oil is quite as cleansing, and it stands to reason that such tiny beings, particularly if they are badly nourished, should not have the natural oil of the body continually washed away."

Good fruits should be chosen, and not pulpy and fibrous rubbish. These fruits should be carefully washed and eaten while still fresh, if possible. As to the peel, some can not digest it; but the juice within and near the peel is valuable, and hence the peel should be boiled and the strained water taken as a drink, or at least added to some dish. We must not upset nature's balance of elements.

The fruit cure is probably the pleasantest of all. It has many varieties, oranges, apples and grapes being three of the best known kinds. There seems to be no limit to the number of illnesses which it will remedy. It may be classed as a soft water treatment (a branch of the fasting treatment) together with natural (organic) medicines.

How to Sleep Soundly.—The "sure cures" for insomnia are almost innumerable. One of the latest is that of a German, Professor Fischer, who claims that it will not only bring about profound and refreshing sleep, but also increased mental strength. The discovery consists essentially in putting the pillow or pillows under the feet instead of the head. The advantages claimed for the innovation are that the venous circulation is favored and the heart needs to work less during sleep, hence the tired feeling on waking is prevented. The professor claims to be in receipt of a great many communications from ladies all over the German empire who are profuse in their praises of his epochal discovery.

Lemon Juice.—That lemon juice will destroy the typhoid germs in water is authoritatively announced by the Chicago health department after careful experiments extending over the last three days.

One teaspoonful of lemon juice to a glass of water will kill every germ. The investigations followed and their result confirms the announcement made on Christmas day by Dr. Asa Ferguson, a London physician, to the effect that lemon juice was a deadly foe to typhoid. (Lemon juice is healthful, but do not rely on it to make impure water fit for drinking.—Editor).

To Stop Vomiting. Two tried remedies.—Shave green bark from peach twigs and soak awhile in cold water, then strain out bark and drink moderately the infusion. It is fine for little children given in teaspoonful doses.

Brown or burnt light bread and chew dry; when all other remedies fail it will stop most severe cases. Have bread dry, if burnt to cinder it will do no harm.—Byron B.

The Crowing of the Cock.

The cock crows loud from yonder barn
This midnight bugle call;
Though darkness hangs o'er field and tarn,
And silence ever all.
He watches for the setting star,
The daybreak coming on,
And trumpet-throated, near and far,
He welcomes in the dawn.

Oh, bird of joy, no saddened note
From thee has ever sprung;
No ring-dove's moan is in thy throat,
Thy heart is ever young.
Brave—to the death, and if perchance
The battle, long and grim,
Fall to thy own victorious lance,
Thou singst a battle hymn.

Like thee, I, too, would joyous be,
Like daylight's coming on,
And call to heaven and earth and sea
The gladness of the dawn.
Though but a single note were mine,
If it with music rang,
I'd fill my cup with pleasure's wine
The happiest bird that sang.

—S. H. M. Byers in Harpers.

Hale on the Peach.

Market garden crops are the best catch crops to grow in between the trees, but do not grow any such crops after the second year. Then prune the trees and shorten the leader to two and one half feet. I keep the trees down so low that a man can do nearly all the work standing on the ground. I do not wish to use ladders in my peach orchard. I keep up thorough and frequent cultivation and feed the trees liberally with potash and phosphoric acid and a moderate amount of nitrogen, but feed according to the need of the individual tree. In four or five years I get the first crop. I always want some cover crop on the orchard after August or September. The kind of cover crop will depend on the soil and climate. The best cover crop, if you can grow them, is cowpeas. But rye or buckwheat, or even weeds, are better than to have the ground bare in the winter.

Do not worry if a part of the fruit buds are killed by frost; if 95 per cent. of them are killed you may still have a good crop. When the peaches are the size of walnuts thin so they will average over six inches apart, but no rule can be given for thinning in all cases; use good sense. Prune trees before spraying for "brown rot" and "yellows" with Bordeaux mixture, but always spray before buds swell in the spring. If spraying does not keep the "brown rot" in check go over the orchard every day and cut and burn all the diseased stems. If you are near your market leave the peaches on the trees until they are full colored, then pick in stiff, rigid baskets, carry to the packing house and grade and pack them by hand. Women and girls make the best graders and packers. Give large measure, and if you put in any inferior fruit put on top of the package.

In answer to questions Mr. Hale said the Snel was not a good commercial peach. The Triumph is a good early peach, but rots badly. Champion is a good peach to follow Elberta, and is of the very best quality. Chair's Choice is one of the best peaches for home use and for market. Summer pruning stimulates fruiting, but should be done judiciously, and not later than August. The best way to get rid of the borers is to dig them out and kill them. I would bud a tree that is vigorous to a new variety that is more desirable if the tree is not more than 10 years old. I prefer to do it than to plant a new tree. White peaches are the most in demand; they are better quality than red peaches, i. e., peaches with white flesh.

Use and Abuse of Lime.

Lime is seldom abused by overuse, but in most cases too much is expected of lime. It is not plant food in the true sense, but it acts powerfully in converting unavailable plant food into such forms that plants can assimilate it says R. Garwood, in the Bulletin. Its principal use is to correct the physical condition of soils; loosening heavy, clayey soils and compacting light, sandy soils. If a soil is acid through the decay of excessive organic matter, lime will sweeten it, and also destroy the green moss so common in old pasture fields or in neglected lawns. Lime is generally used freely at first, as it has all the effect of abundant manuring or fertilizing. Organic matter is quickly broken up and nitrogen as well as potash and phosphate liberated in soluble form. Even the insoluble soil silicates are more or less broken up, yielding plant food in small amounts. The result on its face is that lime appears to be in truth a fertilizer, but sooner or later these stores of plant food are exhausted, and lime no longer gives results. This is properly the abuse of lime.

I have a request to make to you, good friend, right now—that you will speak some pleasant words about Green's Fruit Grower to your neighbors. In this way you can benefit us greatly.



Secret of Keeping Apples.

There is no mystery or secret in keeping my apples, says J. A. Burton, in American Agriculturist. I have no cold, not even cool, storage facilities, but simply a plain double wall brick house, one foot in the ground, with earth banked up two feet outside. I accept the fact that only a sound apple can be expected to keep, and that it is the business of this kind to keep till dead ripe, unless affected by an outside agent. The ripening is hastened by heat and retarded by cold, whether on or off the tree. Under the same temperature they ripen much faster off the tree than on.

A sound apple hanging in sunshine will cook through if detached. Premature gathering does not add to keeping qualities. Rome Beauty, gathered before being fully colored, were mellow two weeks later, while those on the tree were still hard. Ben Davis, gathered in August, were mellow by the middle of September.

The most critical period in keeping apples is the hot weather during and just after gathering. As I have no cool place, I want them to pass as much of this period on the trees as possible. But it is not safe to leave them too long, lest they drop. When barreled I keep in barn, woodshed or any outbuilding until approach of hard winter. From the above you will note that my success is due to the handling and time of gathering, and not to a storage plant. I knew if I had cool, not cold storage, during the hot weather in the fall, my apples would keep almost without loss until April. I placed a bushel of the fickle Grimes in a natural cave, temperature 56 degrees, on the day gathered, September 15th. On December 1st all were sound. Benoni lost one in ten in six weeks. Can we secure this temperature in artificial caves?

The subject, "Location and Elevation for Orchards," was led by Charles Turner of Lexington, who spoke of the hills along the Missouri river as of special value to the orchardists. Here the moisture tempers the atmosphere and refreshes the trees. The temperature here resists frost more easily, having allowed several crops of peaches to mature when killed by freezing farther away. All slopes will grow good orchards. He prefers high, level land first; then east, south, west and north slopes in order named, all where soil is well drained.

The discussion brought out the opinion—not much advantage in any certain slope. More depends on surroundings. Open sites, free to sun and wind, are generally preferred, and shelter belts of timber avoided. Orchards on low lands generally give better and larger growth of trees, but being cooler, the flow of sap is stopped earlier, fruit ripens and requires earlier picking. The fruit does not color so well, and is apt to be covered with smoky, sooty spots. Trees on elevated land do not make so large a growth, but are harder, and the fruit better in color and quality.

N. F. Murray said it was a great mistake to plant on all kinds of soil or any that has subsoil that holds water, unless tilled. He cautioned against too deep planting, and advised low-topped trees. A little pruning should be done each year and no heavy pruning is needed. He prefers a high north slope.

Others mentioned care to get free circulation of air, and keeping bearing orchards free from weeds and undergrowth. The methods employed are largely determined by location and climate, the peculiarities of both of which, as well as of the tree itself, must be observed. No set rule applies to all places. Cultivation is a great factor in orcharding; all soils do not need the same treatment. Proper location and elevation that will fix the air drainage all right and the adaptability of varieties to those soils most suitable for them, were all considered of the utmost importance.

"Fruits, nuts and the succulent parts of vegetables appear to be the natural food for man. His hands afford him facility for gathering them; and his short and comparatively weak jaws, his short canine teeth, not passing beyond the line of the others, and his tuberculous cheek teeth, would not permit him to feed on herbage or devour flesh. The organs of digestion are in strict conformity with those of mastication."—Cuvier.

"Man's organization, when compared with that of other animals, shows that fruits and esculent vegetables constitute his most suitable food."—Linnaeus.

Frost and Cold Air Drainage.

The atmosphere, although one of the great factors in farming is one over which the farmer has little control. The air moves east, west, north, south, up or down seemingly in its own pleasure. The air is rarely, if ever, at rest. This is well illustrated in the drifting of light smoke, the rustling of the sensitive aspen leaf, poplar, and vagaries of light frosts, which couch here and there where the air is stillest or the radiation most rapid. The air being invisible, these movements are not revealed until we notice their effect upon external objects.

The subject of frosts and cold air drainage has been studied and experimented with by fruit growers for a number of years, but its relation to general farming has not been so carefully considered. However, the same principles in any one branch of farming are common to all.

The colder air in any place being the heavier flows to the lower levels, and the warmer air being the lighter rises, or rather is pushed up to the higher levels. This is true in fields as well as in buildings where the air is more or less confined. It is also well known after sunset the air begins to chill, or radiate the heat received from the sun's rays during the day. This cooling, which of necessity must be unequal for a number of reasons, sets the air in motion—sometimes slightly, and sometimes very perceptibly.—H. H. S.

Rice in Siam—Siam is, with few exceptions, a great alluvial plain extending hundreds of miles to the north of Bangkok. This plain is capable of being made the richest rice garden of the world. As yet, the soil has been scratched in but the crudest way and in limited areas; nevertheless, its abundant harvests feed the millions of Siam's people and supply an enormous export every year. The very little that has been done to turn the jungle into productive fields has returned rich rewards in improved harvests, improved revenues, and improved homes. This great uncultivated plain lies ready to respond to the simplest processes of irrigation. Its area is vast, its soil is rich, and the quality of its rice stands first in the European market. The crop of 1901, because of a favorable season and an increased area sown, furnished about \$16,000,000 gold of the exports, an increase of some \$4,000,000 gold over any previous year in the history of the country. This was manufactured rice, which means not only an increased demand for agricultural implements, but for rice-milling machinery as well.

Sheep and Wool May Advance.

The drought in Queensland and New South Wales continues to work great devastation. Of the 60,000,000 sheep in New South Wales five years ago, only 20,000,000 are left, says Post Express. One owner with 25,000 sheep continued to feed them artificially until a majority of them died, and then, tired of the ineffective expenditure of his money, cut the throats of the rest. Within fifteen miles of Marsden since the last shearing 30,000 sheep have died. One owner lost 12,000 in a week. In a district where, a year ago, 4,871 horses, 8,244 cattle and 1,257,182 sheep were grazing, only 1,000 horses and cattle and less than 500,000 sheep remain alive. The wheat crop losses are also very heavy. It is estimated that the shortage in wheat for the whole of Australia is 13,000,000 bushels, and of this amount 6,500,000 are credited to New South Wales.

Irrigation in Siam—Encouraged by such results, the government is developing a plan for a system of irrigation throughout the entire country under the supervision of a competent engineer. This must be effected in conjunction with the vast system of canals which form the highways of the country and intersect this vast plain in every direction. These, through years of neglect, have become choked. By the dredging of these old canals and the opening up of new ones, Siam's increasing harvests and improved industries must find cheap transport to the sea; and here is another problem that awaits solution.

Sore Feet.—Tender, fevered feet may be relieved by bathing in water in which a tablespoonful of common washing soda has been dissolved. As the substance costs less than 2 cents a pound, there is no harm in trying the experiment.

"Success knows no eight-hour law."—Puck.

When the crib is full o' corn an' the oat-
bin runnin' over,
An' the crickets finish chirpin' in the straw
stack an' the clover,
Then the echo on the mountain sends your
voice a callin' back,
An' you hear the far-off rumblin' o' the
freight train on the track;
An' the lowin'
in the mowin'
Where you turned the cows to browse,
An' the hurry
An' the flurry
An' the banking up the house;
An' you'll laugh at wind an' weather when
the snow's a driftin' in
If the mows are full o' fodder an' there's
apples in the bin.

Every critter is a-stir with the news o'
changin' weather.
You can hear the wild goose honk as he
calls his flock together.
An' the hounds are on the mountain an'
the woodchuck's in his lair,
An' the squirrel fills his cellar in the hol-
low hemlock, there;
An' the singin',
An' the ringin',
O' the axes on the hill;
Gettin' ready,
Workin' steady,
All the empty bins to fill;
An' when youth has crept behind you an'
your life is past its prime,
You will feel your boyhood comin' back in
apple-pickin' time.

—Youth's Companion.

About Small Orchards.

"It is almost as difficult and expensive to care for five acres of orchard trees as it is for ten, and it is misplaced energy to attempt to plant orchards too small to occupy one's full time," says M. T. Warring, (Connecticut,) in American Cultivator. "As a good deal of modern orcharding expense consists in the labor of spraying and fighting insects, it will pay better to have an orchard large enough to warrant one in purchasing the necessary apparatus to spray properly. A large orchard also tends to protect itself from the winds, and in winter and summer there may be a considerable saving from this. The trees on the outside nearly always produce less than those inside.

"If one is going to have an apple or other fruit orchard, it is just as well to have a fine one as an ordinary kind. The latter will not cost much more in the end, and it will prove profitable, while the former will not. Plant trees of well known marketable varieties, and get good specimens from reliable dealers. Spray them every season and protect them from pests of all kinds. Do not let them injure themselves by bearing heavily the first few years. Pluck off the blossoms or fruit, so that no limb or branch will be strained. Overproduction at an early age is deadly to a good tree. Each year set out new trees in the place of any that may be injured or killed. Do not have a ragged orchard, but try to make every tree come up to the standard. This can be easily done if one has ordinary intelligence and will give the time to the work. Use only hoed crops in the apple orchard. Wheat, oats and timothy are bad for the trees. They take too much from the soil, but hoed crops, seeding the land to clover or cowpeas every few years, will produce excellent results."

Beautifying Farm Homes.—One great mistake thousands of farmers make is in not beautifying their homes and making them attractive to themselves, their children and to the public, says Farm Fireside. In traveling about the country one sees thousands of barn-like and shed-like houses on the farms, and many of them without a flower, shrub or even shade-tree about them. Some have a few shade-trees about them and at a distance one would be led to believe that they were neat little homes, but closer view dispels the illusion. Chickens, ducks and little pigs about the front yard or in the usual puddle near the well with a big brindle dog under the doorstep, incline one to drive on to the next house if thirsting for a drink of water. Very seldom does one see a farm home where any really effective effort has been made to make it and its surroundings attractive.

Occasionally one will drive into a community where a grange or some other farmers' organization exists, and he will note at once the improvement in the homes and their surroundings. Here are trees, shrubs and flowers on fairly clean lawns, with a swing or hammock and a chair or two, and he will note the absence of pigs, fowls and the big brindle dog. One feels safe in stopping at such a place for a drink of water or to purchase a quart of milk to drink as he eats his lunch. Yet even on these places there is not the touch of neatness and prettiness one sees about the suburban home of the merchant, lawyer or other townsman. This is not because the latter has better opportunities, but because he spends more on his home. Usually the farmer is not slow about spending money for farm buildings and fences, or for repairs about the house; but when it comes to beautifying the house and its immediate surroundings he shuts himself and his pocketbook up as close as a clam.

VAN DEMAN PAPERS

Latest Information About San Jose Scale and Remedies.

It Can be Held in Control—Do Not Destroy Infected Trees.

There are many localities of this country where no San Jose scale has been discovered. Wherever this scale has become firmly established, and has infested the forests as well as the orchards, there is but little hope of getting entirely rid of it. But under even the worst circumstances it can be kept under control. It is needless and unwise to cut down valuable trees to destroy this insect, because they can be practically if not entirely rid of it. Even if the trees were dug out and burned it is possible that there might be some lurking scale in the vicinity and the next generation of trees in their stead would probably become infested and the same destruction would be repeated. The wise thing is to treat the trees.

THE LIME, SALT AND SULPHUR TREATMENT.

For many years the San Jose scale has been kept under on the Pacific coast, where it was first introduced on this continent, by the simple and harmless means of spraying with a mixture of lime, salt and sulphur. It is for winter or early spring treatment and not for summer, as is the case with most of the other scale remedies. The formula for preparing the mixture is, to quote from one of the government bulletins: "Un-slaked lime, 30 pounds; sulphur, 20 pounds; salt, 15 pounds. Place altogether in a barrel with 30 or 40 gallons of water and boil with steam for three or four hours. For use, the mixture should be diluted to make 60 gallons of wash, and may be preferably applied at a high temperature. It may be made in smaller quantities by boiling over a fire, using the same proportions." If this mixture is well applied any time from January to March, before the buds start to grow, it will kill almost every scale insect on the trees. It has been found by many trials that it is far more effective in the Eastern states than was at first thought to be the case.

THE KEROSENE TREATMENT.

There are two ways to apply kerosene or cod oil for the destruction of scale. One is to put it on pure, with a good spray pump that will make a very fine mist. A bright day should be selected, when the oil will evaporate soon; for on a cloudy day, it will injure the trees by permeating their bark to the tender tissues within. Earth should be banked up about the trees and before spraying to catch any excess of oil that may run down the trees, and this should be removed, lest the oil in it soak into the bark next to it. But the spraying should be done so that no oil runs to the ground, if possible.

The other way to apply kerosene is to use it with water. Pumps are made with two tanks, one for oil and the other for water, and so arranged that the two jets meet where they are conducted to the nozzle in the desired proportions. Twenty per cent. of oil is sufficient for winter treatment. If the scale is very bad in summer time a spraying with 10 per cent. of oil will be very helpful.

THE CRUDE PETROLEUM TREATMENT.

Crude petroleum is often applied in winter with good effect. It should be applied when the sun is shining brightly, that the light part of the oil may soon evaporate and leave the paraffin and other heavy parts of the bark, coating it and thus keeping any young scales from locating that may come from those left alive from the first effects of the oil. The crude oils differ in quality and only such as show a specific gravity of 43 degrees Baume should be used. The same precautions are necessary as to the oil collecting at the bases of the trees as with the refined product called kerosene.

THE SOAP TREATMENT.

Spraying with diluted soap made from whale or fish oil and caustic potash has long been a favorite remedy for scale insects. It is made for the special purpose and is quite cheap. No kind made with soda lye should be accepted but only that made with caustic potash, because the former becomes too thick to spray when a little cooled. Two and a half pounds of the soap to one gallon of water and applied hot on a warm day is the proper way to use it. It is harmless to the trees.

All of these applications are of some expense and are disagreeable to handle,

but they will hold the San Jose scale in check and sometimes utterly destroy it. The information given here has been verified by a recent personal conference with the entomologists of the United States Department of Agriculture, and is, therefore, later than its special publications on the subject; which did not specially favor the lime, salt and sulphur wash for the Eastern states. This latter remedy is one of the best.

H. E. Vandeman

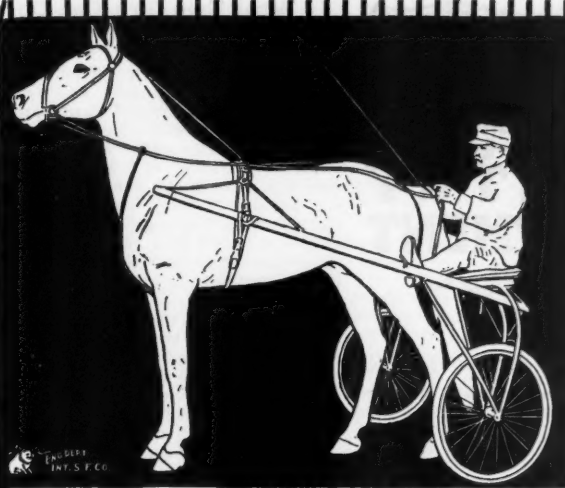
Note—Many have thought that the lime-sulphur-salt wash known as the California mixture would not work so well at the East as it has in California on account of the heavy rains we have here. The New York State Experiment station has experimented along this line and the result has been in favor of this California mixture. So far it has been a success at Geneva. Like all new enemies the endurance of this has been overestimated. It is dying out before well planned sprays and washes. It does not injure or kill trees so soon as anticipated. Trees may be infested for years, and yet continue to bear fair fruit. But do not neglect it. Simply do not fear it. Infested bearing trees should be headed back severely. Cut off all branches, leaving simply stubs three feet long in the trunk. The short arms and the trunk can be easily treated so as to destroy all insects lodged there. Professor L. R. Taft of Michigan says: "And in spite of the spread of the scale, fruit-growing and tree planting have gone right ahead with an activity never known before anywhere or at any time in the history of the world. The country has thoroughly recovered from the scare."

Oil must never come in contact with the leaves. It must be applied when no foliage is on the trees.

Keiffer pear is less subject to attacks than other varieties.—Editor.

I know of a haunted garden where the old-time flowers grow: There are hollyhocks and lilies in a long and stately row; There are lilac trees by the gateway, and roses white and red, And the southernwood's spicy fragrance follows the careless tread—A memory-haunted garden, out of life's busy way, Where the spell of vanished summers lingers the livelong day.

—Eben E. Rexford in the National Magazine.



DAN PATCH
Officially Timed at Roadville, Mass., Sept. 23, in 1:59 1/2
Champion Harness Horse of the world.
This engraving was made from a photograph taken when ready to race.

A \$3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE

IT CONTAINS 183 LARGE ENGRAVINGS OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, POULTRY, ETC.

The Cover of this Book is a Beautiful Live Stock Picture Printed in Six Brilliant Colors. Book is 6 1/2 by 9 1/4. See engraving for greatly reduced design of cover. It cost as \$2000 to have our Artists and Engravers make these live stock engravings. This Book contains a Finely Illustrated Veterinary Department that will Save You Hundreds of Dollars. It describes common Diseases, and tells how to treat them. It also gives Description, History and Illustrations of the Different Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hens and Poultry. It contains testimonials, and Life Engravings of many very noted Animals. The Editor of This Paper Will Tell You That You Ought to Have This Book in Your Library For Reference.



Largest Stock Food Factory in the World.
Capital Paid in, \$1,000,000.
We Occupy 62,000 Feet of Floor Space.

\$10.00 CASH, we will send you, **IF BOOK IS NOT AS STATED.**
This Book Mailed Free, Postage Prepaid, If You Write Us (letter or postal) and Answer These 2 Questions:
1st.—Name This Paper. 2d.—How Much Stock Have You?

Write us today for book.

International Stock Food Co., MINN., U. S. A.

We employ over 300 people and have Hundreds of Thousands of Testimonials from Farmers and Stockmen.

TEST 3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT ENTIRELY AT OUR RISK



For this top buggy, piano body 30, 28 or 24 in. wide, seat has solid panel spring back. Wheels, choice of height and size, 3 or 4 bow top. Boot, storm apron, shafts and anti-rattlers. 45 styles top buggies illustrated with large cuts fully described in catalog.



Extension top surrey, has large full size body, wide roomy seats with solid panel spring back and cushions. Axles 1 1/2-1 1/4 in. Lamps and fenders extra. Every vehicle guaranteed for two full years. 22 other styles surreys in full catalog.



For this top buggy with Guaranteed Rubber Tires, piano body, roomy seat, solid panel spring back and spring cushion, 3 or 4 bow top. The Most Wonderful Bargain in a guaranteed rubber tired buggy ever offered. Write for free catalogue. It has large illustrations and full descriptions.



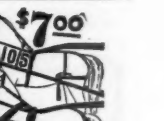
For this large, roomy phaeton, just what you want for solid comfort, wide, roomy spring cushion, solid panel spring back 23 in. high. Trimmed with heavy imported all wool broadcloth. Full patent leather fenders, large lamps, long distance axle. Retail in catalogue and price. For nearly twice our price.



For this high arched axle, low wheel, Guaranteed Rubber Tired driving wagon, open head springs, long distance axle. Bradley couplers, Bailey loops, 31 other styles. Don't buy until you see our catalogue and most wonderful offers.



Stick seat driving wagon. Long distance axle, Bailey loops. All complete. 36 styles. Don't buy until you see our catalogue and most wonderful offers.

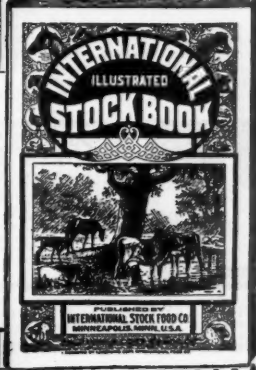


No. 106. Single harness, Rick. body, heavy gear and on rubber tires. \$7.00. No. 130. Dbl. harness, traces 1 1/4 in. \$14.00. 96 styles shown in Catalogue.

SEND FOR OUR CATALOG. It illustrates and fully describes every kind of a vehicle and harness made. Cut this ad out and mail to us and we will mail the catalogue FREE. MARVIN SMITH CO., 86-87-89 N. Jefferson St., CHICAGO, ILL.

THE \$60,000 PACING STALLION

Just purchased by M. W. Savage, Minneapolis, Minn., as one of the leading stallions for his "International Stock Food Farm." The purchase of Dan Patch was a tremendous sensation in horse circles, and was taken up and given columns of notices in all of the leading dailies throughout the entire country. The price was over Three times as much as was ever paid for a pacer, and by far the largest price paid for a harness horse for a long term of years. This farm is now one of the most famous horse-breeding farms in the world, as Mr. Savage owns the Three Fastest Stallions ever owned by one man or by one farm, Dan Patch 1:59 1/2, Directum 2:05 1/4—Roy Wilkes 2:06 1/4. The establishing of this farm in Minnesota, 12 miles from Minneapolis, means a great deal for the live stock interest of the Northwest as well as for the entire world. It will add thousands of dollars every year to the live stock interests of Minnesota alone, and Mr. Savage expects to prove to the world that high-class harness horses can be raised in the Northwest as well as in other parts of the United States. You are cordially invited to visit "International Stock Food Farm" whenever you are in this vicinity. You will find the celebrated "International Stock Food" 3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT fed every day to our Stallions, Brood Mares, Colts, Race Horses and other stock. "International Stock Food" has the largest sale in the world for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs and Pigs. Over 50,000 dealers sell it on a "Spot Cash Guarantee" to Refund Your Money if the results of feeding it are not perfectly satisfactory to you. It will cause your colts and other young stock to grow rapidly even during the winter. Keeps them free from worms and tones up and strengthens the entire system. **It Will Pay You To Test It At Our Risk On Your Stock.**



It Costs Nearly \$40,000 a Year to Publish Green's Fruit Grower.

A recent circular makes a mistake in giving the cost of publishing Green's Fruit Grower. The actual cost for paper, printing, postage, office help, etc., for the past year amounts to very nearly \$40,000. This is a large sum of money to be paid out in one year. We could not possibly stand such expense without the aid and good will of a large number of subscribers. We are dependent upon our subscribers for a large portion of the money we must spend on our publication. We strive hard to be of service to them. The work is continually upon our minds during waking hours day and night. We are continually asking ourselves what can we do to be helpful to our subscribers. In return we expect that our subscribers will do their part, which is to renew their subscriptions promptly now, and speak a good word for us among their neighbors.

We get many letters from our subscribers that give us encouragement and make our burdens lighter. The following is a sample: "Green's Fruit Grower is a very welcome visitor with my household. Most publications devoted to specialties become tiresome after a couple of years, but we like yours as well as ever, after several years' reading. The new form and new cover place the paper in a better class, and give the impression of stability and dignity. One addition is needed, that is, a mortise on front cover, under the head title for insertion of the month. The omission is, doubtless, an oversight, but nevertheless a cause of inconvenience to readers. Please accept the suggestion in the spirit in which I offer it and believe me,

"Yours sincerely, C. D. Cheney."

Sunday School Teacher—Now, Harry, can you tell me who Adam was?
Harry (aged 5)—Yes, ma'am. He was the fellow that discovered the world.

ANOTHER COMBINATION OFFER:

FARM JOURNAL,
VICK'S MAGAZINE,
GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER,

All three papers one year for 75c., the value of one. There are others nearly as liberal on another page.

Subscribe for Green's Fruit Grower.

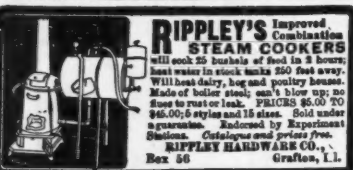
Everybody Interested in Poultry.

should send at once for a free copy of "How to Make Money with Poultry and Incubators." This is the title of the new 1908 Poultryman's Guide and Catalogue of the Cyphers Incubator Co. of Buffalo, N. Y. In size it is 8x11 inches and it contains 196 pages. There are twelve special chapters prepared by the best experts in the poultry business in this country. These chapters cover in a most complete way the entire subject of profitable poultry keeping. They are as follows: Starting with Incubators, Handling Chicks in Brooder, Feeding Chicks, Duck Producing on Large Scale, Broiler Raising, Profitable Egg Farming, Egg and Poultry Combination, Egg and Fruit Farming, Scratching Shed House Plans, Incubator Cellar and Brooding House Plans, Feeding for Eggs and Standard Bred Poultry. In addition the book is handsomely and profusely illustrated with over 300 photographic views of the largest and most successful poultry plants in the United States, England, Germany, New Zealand and South America. Then too, there are sixty pages devoted to an illustrated description of the Cyphers Non-Moisture Incubators, Apartment Brooders, Poultry Foods and Clover Products. The twelve chapters above mentioned, written by such eminent poultry authorities, mean a treatise worth dollars to any one in the poultry business. The expense of procuring the articles and the publication has been great. No other incubator concern has been willing to go to such an expense. It is in keeping with the Cyphers Co's manner of doing business.

This splendid book will be sent free for the next 30 days to all those of our readers who will write for it, and mention this paper when writing. This is an opportunity which should not be lost, as this is undoubtedly the most valuable book of the kind ever issued. We can give it no better or more deserved commendation than to say that it is the very best thing the Cyphers Company has ever issued. Write at once and take advantage of the offer while it holds good.



Self-Supplied Moisture



RIFFLEY'S Improved STEAM COOKERS
will cook 25 bushels of feed in 3 hours; heat water in stock tanks 50 feet away. Will heat, boil, and keep poultry house. Made of boiler steel; can't blow up; no rust or leak. PRICES \$5.00 TO \$15.00 depending on size. Sold under guarantee. Reduced by Experiment Station. Catalogue and price free. RIFFLEY HANDWRITING CO., Box 56, Grafton, N.H.

\$2 POULTRY BOOK FOR ONLY 25 CENTS.
200 pages. Over 100 illustrations. Tells all about successful poultry keeping.
ITEM PUBLISHING COMPANY, Fricks, Pa.

SQUAB BREEDING HOMERS,
Bred from stock that are proven to be rapid producers, and extra feeders of large squabs, also White Homers and White Dutchess. Write for prices. **Arthur P. Spiller, Beverly, Mass.**



THE F. E. WEIR COMPANY, Ligonier, Ind.

POULTRY PAYS
when the hens lay. Keep them laying. For hatching and brooding use the best reasonable priced incubators and brooders—built upon honor, sold upon guarantee.
THE ORMAS
L. A. Banta, Ligonier, Indiana

POULTRY PAPER, illustrated, 30 pages, 10 cents per year. 4 months trial 10 cents. Sample free. 64-page practical poultry book free to nearly subscribers. Book alone 10 cents. Catalogue of poultry books free. Poultry Advocate, Syracuse, N.Y.

200 EGG INCUBATOR \$8
By our new plan you can secure our NEW IDEA INCUBATOR at nominal cost. Double Walls, Removable Tray, Heavy Copper Band, and other improvements. Write for FREE Circular. Address: NEW IDEA INCUBATOR, Box 109, QUINCY, ILL.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

GREAT SCOTT'S THE WORLD'S GREATEST INCUBATOR
OUR FREE CATALOG TELLS ALL ABOUT IT. WE PAY FREIGHT O.P. SCOTT, Laporte, Ind. U.S.A.

"The Best What Is" in FINE POULTRY
Large Catalogue for stamp.
(Successor to Chas. Gammerding.)
OTTO G. MAGLY, Box G80, Columbus, O.

SHOEMAKER'S POULTRY BOOK ON
and Family since 1905. Over 200 pages of best book paper, with fine colored plates of life. Tells how to raise chickens profitably, their care, diseases and remedies. Diagrams with full descriptions of Poultry houses. All about Incubators, Brooders, Thoroughbred Fowls, with lowest prices. You can afford to be without it. Only 10c. **C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 573, Freeport, Ill.**

VENTILATION GUARANTEED FOR 2 YEARS
THE HENNY POULTRY MEN
SEND FOR INFORMATION
ESTD INVINCIBLE HATCHER CO. SPRINGFIELD, MO.

The PRAIRIE STATES
KEEP AT THE HEAD.
More made-more sold—
more prizes won than
ALL OTHERS combined.
Send for catalogue—just out—finest ever issued. Mention this paper.
PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR CO.
HOMER CITY, Pa., U.S.A.

VICTOR INCUBATORS
Hatch every fertile egg. Simplest, most durable, cheapest first-class hatchers. Money back if not positively satisfied. Write for price. Circular free; catalogue 6c.
Geo. Ertel Co., Quincy, Ill.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.



Our POULTRY DEPARTMENT

Facts About Eggs.

The eagle is the honored bird, Because he flies so high; Give me a hen—I want no part Of eagles in the sky. When morning stars first sang for joy, No doubt the rooster crew; And hens laid eggs in Paradise When this old world was new.

Adown the ages records show That hens their part have played; Mankind have lived upon their flesh, And on the eggs they've laid. The roosters were the ancient clocks And told the time of night; All nations counted on their time When the sun was out of sight.

Peter heard the rooster crow When his master he denied; When, after that, he heard them crow He thought of how he lied. Christ wept o'er Jerusalem, And said, "Like a mother hen I'd care for thee—but I cannot, Because you're wicked men."

Poets may praise the singing birds, And I will say amen! But the sweetest song this poor man hears Is the cackling of a hen. Those cackling birds have sung their songs Six thousand years, no doubt; Methinks they're just the things to keep When a man is all played out.

—Poultry Monthly.

To Prevent Roosters Crowing.

Green's Fruit Grower knows of a man living in this city who complained of his neighbor that his roosters disturbed his slumbers before the dawn of day and threatened to sue this neighbor, who was a poultry fancier. The question arose, was there any way to prevent these roosters from crowing. He could not muzzle them, nor could he bind their throats tightly with string without endangering their lives. Noticing that the crowing rooster raised his head and back high in the air when crowing an idea suggested itself. He made the roosting place of the poultry high up close to the roof so that it was impossible for the rooster to raise his head or back in the act of crowing. The next morning he watched the result. Long before day-break the roosters seemed uneasy and started to crow, but in every instance the effort was a failure. It seems to be impossible for a rooster to crow without getting his head and back up in the usual manner. Poultry fanciers will please take notice.

The winter is an excellent time for keeping poultry, as all other work (except dairying) will be somewhat out of the way. A large flock will give employment to some on the farm who may otherwise be idle; hence the fowls will really not entail an extra expense for labor. Anything that will enable the farmer to utilize his labor in winter to advantage should receive his consideration and poultry should not be overlooked. Eggs sell for cash and are always in demand. Hens that do not lay may be induced to give a profit if given care and attention. Many flocks do not pay in winter because they are not given as much consideration as is usually bestowed upon large stock.—P. H. Jacob.

Beginners' Mistakes.—Those beginning with poultry are usually too enthusiastic, truly says "Mirror and Farmers." Many who are disgusted with indoor work in offices or factories are disposed to try poultry as a relief from such duties, but it is unfortunate for the beginner that he must learn much before he can succeed. It has been asserted that even the farmer, who has improved his horses, cattle, sheep and swine, and who fully understands the management of animals, is as much at sea in regard to the proper management of poultry as those living in cities; in fact, those living in suburban locations really know more about the various breeds than the farmers as a class. Every beginner should start at the bottom, with a few fowls only and gradually increase the number. For an inexperienced person to invest largely in the poultry business with several hundred fowls to manage, is to invite risk, as disease, lice and lack of knowledge of the details may cause ruin the first year. It is by being with the fowls, observing them, learning their habits, and studying each individual, that one can learn to avoid mistakes, but in the meantime every idea gained will be valuable the succeeding year.

That the flesh of beasts is wholesome, There are those who argue, still, Howbeit beef and bacon Have made Chicago, Ill.

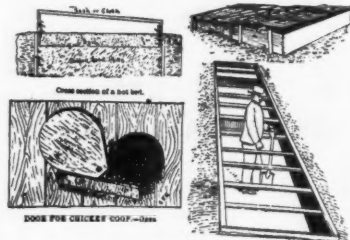
—Life.

What Two Girls Can Do.

These girls were too ambitious and too sensible to kill time at father's expense. One day they called my attention to a groceryman packing eggs. Old weather-beaten cases, besmeared cardboard fillers, eggs of all colors, sizes and shapes, dirty eggs, clean eggs and eggs with feathers sticking to them. Their plan was this, says M. M. Johnson in "Farmers' Tribune." They would rent a room and go to buying eggs, paying the cash, etc., and hoped that the farmers would appreciate the cash enough to induce them to bring their eggs to them instead of to the stores, and it worked. The farmers took to the idea in no time and the grocery stores are now compelled to get eggs for their town customers from these two girls. Not an egg goes to the stores from the farmers. Just another proof that people like to help those who try to help themselves.

Every egg is washed and wiped dry. They are assorted in four varieties, the white shelled ones, the deep brown and light brown and a general cull grade which catches the runts of the other three grades. The runt grade catches the doubtful in candling. They have a market for the culls at market price, because they are, on account of being clean, preferable to a mixed lot of dirty eggs. They have a fancy market for the perfect eggs in handsome cartons, holding one dozen each, and a market for them in clean, new cases. The three perfect lots are stamped with a rubber stamp.

They buy all the eggs that come to this town and two other towns. Yesterday they called my attention to a case of eggs that a farmer brought in. They were all of one color and needed but little washing. "That's the kind everybody should have," says they, "we can easily pay that man a cent more than we can for eggs that we have to scrub and sort." To-day they showed me a letter from a groceryman at a famous winter resort. It stated that they wanted two cases each day instead of one and they voluntarily raised the price to encourage the girls to make an extra effort. Nice clean eggs in handsome little cartons did it.



The upper right hand of illustration shows how a cold frame may be constructed, covered with glass frames, which will produce early plants without heat, but not so early as hot beds. The upper left hand cut shows how a hot bed can be made. The frame in this case is set on cotton seed hulls, and is banked with cotton seed hulls on all sides, but horse manure is equally desirable, and is the material generally used. Over this horse manure is placed three to four inches of good garden soil. Upon this soil the seeds are sown in rows. When the sash is placed in position the hot bed must be watched closely, and given fresh air on sunny days, or the plants will be scorched. If the sash is not closed again at night the plants will freeze. The above illustrations are from Texas Farm and Ranch. The last illustration of the door of chicken coop is from Poultry Advocate.

To Have Winter Eggs.—Those who hope to have a full supply of fresh-laid eggs during the winter months must do their part or be disappointed, says Country Gentleman. That all who follow these columns may be fully informed of methods needed for a successful winter egg yield, we shall treat the whole subject as if instructing a beginner in selecting and caring for hens. There cannot be anything more simple and easy to follow; but the trouble is it is so very simple and easy that the very little things necessary for success are neglected. And there is no use to hope for success unless these most necessary details are followed. You must have the hens properly selected, housed and cared for, then you will have the eggs; otherwise you will not.

Fresh egg-shells should never be thrown to fowls, as a hen that learns to eat eggs will set a bad example to others and as one of them may begin on egg-shells it is better to avoid feeding them to the flock.

Have a good house and a yard for fowls. The best breeds will not be profitable if they are mismanaged.

WILSON'S New Green Bone, Shell and Vegetable Cutter for the Poultryman.
Also Bone Mills for making phosphate and fertilizer at small cost for the farmer, from 1 to 40 horsepower. Farm Feed Mills grind fine, fast and easy. Send for circular.
WILSON BROS., Sole Mfrs., Easton, Pa.

ALWAYS READY. The ADAM Green Bone CUTTER
is always clean and ready for work. Impossible to choke it up. Cleans itself. The Only Bone Cutter with all ball bearings. Works quickly and easily. No choking or injuring of fowls by slivers or sharp pieces. Cuts a clean light shave that is easily digested by smallest chicks. Send for Catalog No. 10. Contains much valuable information on the cut bone question. You will be pleased with it. Sent free upon request.
W. J. ADAM, JOLIET, ILL.

EGGS! EGGS!
Feed cut bone and double your yield. The Humphrey Open Hopper Green Bone and Vegetable Cutter is guaranteed to cut more bone with less labor than any other. Send for free trial offer and catalogue.
HUMPHREY & SONS, BOX 106, JOLIET, ILL.

THE DANDY BONE CUTTER
will double your egg yield. Thousands of poultry raisers say so. It costs less, turns easier, cuts faster and lasts longer than any other. Price \$1.00 up. Sold on 15 Days' Free Trial. Send for book and special proposition.
STRATTON MFG. CO., Box 16, Erie, Pa.

AN EGG MAKER
Nothing equals green cut bone for hens. Any one can cut it with Mann's Latest Bone Cutter. Open hopper. Automatic feed. 10 Days' Free Trial. No pay until you're satisfied. If you don't like it return at our expense. It's this better for you than to pay for a machine you never used! Catalog free.
F. W. MANN CO., Box 59, Milford, Mass.

Counting Chicks Before Hatching
is not safe unless you have an **IOWA ROUND INCUBATOR**
R. C. Bauermeister, Norwood, Minn., got 493 chicks from 503 eggs. He followed directions, the machine did the work, because it was built on right principles and by good workmen. The IOWA has fiber-board case, does not shrink, swell, warp or crack. Regulation and ventilation perfect. Our free book gives more testimonials and full particulars. Everything about incubation free.
IOWA INCUBATOR COMPANY, BOX 144, DES MOINES, IOWA

TO BE GIVEN AWAY. For Next 30 Days Only.
We will mail our fine valuable Poultry Book FREE. Tells you all about poultry, how to make big money with poultry and eggs; contains colored plate of fowls in their natural colors. Send 1c for mailing and postpaid.
JOHN BAUSCHEN, JR., Box 42, FREEPORT, ILL.

\$12.80 For 200 Egg INCUBATOR
Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalog to-day.
GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

DON'T SET HENS the same old 200 Egg Natural Hen Incubator Costs But \$12.80, other sizes equally as low. Over 125,000 in use. Indispensable to anyone who keeps a hen. Our Patents protected against infringement. Agents wanted everywhere, either sex, no experience necessary. Catalogue telling all about and 25c Live Formula FREE if you write today.
NATURAL HEN INCUBATOR CO., 872, Columbus, Nebraska.

BUILD YOUR OWN INCUBATOR.
We sell complete illustrated plans by which a 200 Egg HOT WATER INCUBATOR can be built for about \$12.80. We furnish Lamps, Tanks, Regulator, and all necessary building and setting tools. Write to-day for particulars and FREE Circular "How to Make and Run Henry's Water Incubator."
Channon, Snow & Co., Dept. 109 Quincy, Ill.

YOU'RE LOOKING for just such a machine as Miller's new **Ideal Incubator**, the perfect hatcher, sent on 30 days' trial. Absolutely automatic. Test it yourself. Big poultry and poultry supply book free.
J. W. Miller Co., Box 40, Freeport, Ill.

The Successful poultryman uses a **SUCCESSFUL Incubator and Brooder**, the kind that brings big hatches and does not go to pieces from heat and moisture. The best built machines on the market. Perfect system of regulation. Send 6 cents in stamps to cover actual cost of mailing for Incubator and Poultry Books. Standard Poultry and Poultry Supplies. Books in five different languages. Write for them to-day.
DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO., Dept. 16, Des Moines, Ia., or Dept. 16, Buffalo, N. Y.

Say—"Send Help"

And I'll Send It.

No money is wanted—just a postal. Tell me the book you need.

I will mail you an order—good at any drug store—for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. You may take it a month on trial. If it succeeds, the cost is \$5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it.

Don't think I can't cure because others have failed. I have a way that no other man knows. Let the remedy itself convince you.

At least you know this:—If I failed very often the offer would ruin me. No sick one need pay, if he cannot pay gladly; yet 30 out of each 40 pay.

If you need help, don't wrong yourself by waiting. My way is almost sure. It will certainly cure any case that is curable.

I have spent a lifetime in learning how to strengthen weak inside nerves. My Restorative brings back that power which alone operates the vital organs. I treat a weak organ as I would a weak engine, by giving it the power to act. My way always succeeds, save when a cause like cancer makes a cure impossible. And most of these chronic diseases cannot be cured without it.

You'll know this when you read my book.

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, Box 470, Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book No. 2 on the Heart.
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys.
Book No. 4 for Women.
Book No. 5 for Men (sealed).
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

The Greider Strains,
fifty of them, are bred to make prize winners. Very low prices on birds and eggs, considering quality. Elegant 1903 catalogue sent postpaid for 10 cents. Write to-day.
B. H. GREIDER, REEMS, PA.

The Automatic SURE HATCH INCUBATOR

with new automatic, direct action regulator, is the best hatcher on earth. Sold at fair price on 30 Days' Trial.

Don't experiment with untried machines. Get a Sure Hatch and be sure. New catalogue, full of illustrations and valuable information free.

SURE HATCH INCUBATOR CO.,
Clay Center, Neb., or Columbus, Ohio.

"ALL MACHINES LOOK ALIKE"

may be—but they don't all work alike. Avoid all loss and disappointment by trying a

RELIABLE INCUBATOR

on our guarantee of perfect satisfaction, or your money back. You can't lose on such a proposition. The Reliable is the great non-moisture machine with perfect regulating and heating device. Send 10 cents postage for new catalogue and poultry guide—handsome and valuable.

RELIABLE INCUBATOR AND BROODER COMPANY, Box 48, Quincy, Illinois.

DAME NATURE KNOWS HOW

to get the best hatching results. Better than the old fashioned way of setting hens ten times over and far ahead of artificial incubators is the

Natural Hen Incubator.

(Indispensable to any one who keeps a hen.)

Try it and be convinced along with over 125,000 others. Why spend more when a 200 Egg Hatcher Costs But \$3, and other sizes equally as low. Agents make money everywhere. Every chicken owner a possible customer. Open to both sexes and all ages. No experience necessary. Catalogue with full particulars and a 25c Lice Formula Free if you write to-day.

Natural Hen Incubator Co., Box 72, Columbus, Neb.

Patents protected against infringements.

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL ROYAL INCUBATOR.

Why pay your money for an incubator you know nothing about? We'll send you the best incubator ever built on 30 days free trial. It's entirely self-regulating and certain in results. You run no risk. Handsome catalogue free.

ROYAL INCUBATOR CO., Dept. 16 Des Moines, Iowa.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

This breed is as solid as its name and is often called the "Farmer's Friend," the "All Round Fowl," the "Old Reliable." It is the bird for business, and deemed by many the best fowl for farm and home raising. It is not only a good layer, but is quick to develop for the early market. As a far-sighted farmer once said to us, "When you kill one you've got something."

WHITE WYANDOTTE

Is one of the handsomest fowls known; large size, good layers, and highly prized for its meat. The New York markets will, in time, more fully appreciate the value of the Wyandotte for its delicacy on the table of the epicure. It will be noticed that no breed has all the good qualities, therefore, if we want all the good qualities, we must have more than one breed, but surely no one can make a mistake in breeding the White Wyandotte, considering their beauty, egg laying propensities, and desirability in markets of the world.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS.

The Popular Leghorn.—The acknowledged queen of the practical egg laying breeds is the Leghorn, when judged by the standard of the greatest number of marketable eggs produced at least cost. Not only are the hens persistent layers, but they are extremely active foragers and waste no time in setting. Like a good milk cow they put little fat upon their bones, but devote all surplus nourishment to steady production. They eat less than the heavy breeds, but whatever they consume is put to good purpose. Price of B. P. Rocks, White Wyandottes, and S. C. Brown Leghorns, all one price as follows: Good Breeding Cockerels, \$2.00 each; Pullets, \$2.50 each; Trios, \$6.00. Eggs in season, \$1.50 for 13.

GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY.

Poultry Department.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Big Grapevine.—Wherever the fame of Santa Barbara has spread that of her big grapevine has likewise expanded. The vines are of the mission variety, brought from Spain by the mission fathers. There was many a pang of regret when, in the centennial year, it was known that the old landmark in the Montecito valley was to be cut down and a portion of it removed to the exposition at Philadelphia; but it was whispered that relentless time, who is no respecter of grapevines, was beginning to impair its vitality, and that the inevitable was only hastened by the intervention of man.

No record was kept of the time of planting, but from events connected with the family upon whose ground it grew, it was believed to be seventy-five or a hundred years old. The measurement of its trunk is given as 3 feet 10 inches in circumference, and the arbor was about 75 feet square. Its death was believed to be premature, the result of changing the course of a small stream that had flowed near its roots.

But another vine nearby, a cutting from the original, had attained to nearly this size, so that Santa Barbara could still boast of having "the biggest grapevine in the world." In 1899 this vine succumbed to a disease of the roots, perhaps invited by age, and its body now rests in the Santa Barbara chamber of commerce. Its irregular trunk attained a girth of 4 feet 4 inches at eighteen inches above the ground, or 5 feet 7 inches at forty-two inches, and its maximum yield was four tons in a season. It was believed to be seventy-five years old.

Sir Isaac Newton sat one day Beneath an apple-tree,
He saw the fruit fall to the ground—
Quoth he, "That's gravity."
If Ike could live again to-day,
Methinks he'd show surprise,
And hedge his bet, to see the way
The fruit now takes a rise.
—Rural World.

The juice of pineapple cuts the membrane from the throat in diphtheria. Sour oranges are said to be a good fruit in cases of rheumatism.

Money in Poultry.—The writer keeps about one hundred Plymouth Rocks. All through the spring from March 1st to July 1st we ship eggs for hatching, and during this time we are also raising all the little chicks we can handle. We live near a summer resort, so about July 1st we commence supplying summer boarders at the resort with fancy chickens and eggs. We have customers that we have supplied every summer for ten years. Of course we get considerable above market prices, for everything is put up in the best possible manner.

It is very gratifying to be complimented by our customers occasionally and some of them say we spoil them for city trade, for they cannot get such good poultry and eggs at home (in the city.) After our summer trade is over with the cottagers we advertise stock for sale and have quite a trade for breeding purposes, in fact there is hardly a day in the year but there is something coming in from a flock of poultry rightly handled. Supplying one's own table is also quite an important item. There is no more wholesome meat than chicken or eggs. Some have made a great success with market eggs alone, but as a hen is a short lived creature, we believe in combining market poultry also. In starting it is best to depend on market prices for profit, but there is quite an open field for fancy poultry and eggs for breeding and show purposes, which is quite profitable too, if one has a fine strain of thoroughbreds of a breed that is popular. Of course you must advertise, show your stock to the fairs, etc., but it all pays in the end. One should give free range to the poultry if possible, or else have several yards and change from one to the other. If one's room is limited it is cheaper to buy grain, etc., than attempt to raise it. On a small farm one can raise more profitable crops, such as fruit, vegetables, etc.—Small Farmer.

The smaller the poultry quarters the cleaner they must be kept.

Clean out the coops often; filth is unhealthy at any season of the year.

Chicks should be furnished a place to roost as soon as they are half grown.

Poultry is the cheapest and most economical and best meat raised on the farm.

Provide nests where they are handy for the hens and handy to gather eggs from.

Coarse food promotes digestion and helps to keep the fowls in a healthy condition. Feed as much of it as possible.

Green-cut bone is excellent for the fowls, as they enjoy it, but care should be taken to see that the bones are fresh.

If there is any foundation for the claim that eggs hatch best in nests upon the ground, provide this condition by placing some fresh earth or an inverted sod in the bottom of the nest box—then cover lightly with some fine nest material, such as cut straw or fine hay.

One advantage of starting with eggs rather than fowls, in securing a good breed, is that the risk of loss is lessened.

Do not allow anybody or anything to frighten your hens. Dogs running through a hen house may frighten them so badly as to prevent their laying for several days. Strangers rushing through their houses may have the same effect. It is best to have them regularly attended to by the same persons continually rather than have them unnecessarily disturbed. Special attention should be paid to having the floors of the hen houses properly made. They must be dry, if possible, and free from dampness, and covered with 6 or 8 inches of dry earth or sand, and on this should be thrown dry straw so as to have at least a foot of straw all over the floor. Into the straw should be thrown every bit of grain that is fed to the hens during the whole winter. Make them dig and hunt in this straw for all their grain food.

Poultry and Fruit.—Poultry and fruit trees certainly go together, says Twentieth Century Farmer. We have seen this verified in one place close by last summer. The apple crop being a complete failure—as much from reason of insect enemies as anything else. But in this orchard the chicken house is built in one corner; the coops are scattered through it. The chickens get the summer shade and in return eat up the larvae of the fruit destroyers. They certainly did in this orchard, as it shows some fine and perfect fruit this fall, and all neighboring orchards are destitute of anything but a few wormy, knotty apples.

Public forests in Sweden cover 18,000,000 acres. Of this 12,500,000 acres are under scientific management. There is a central bureau of forestry with forestry crops at work in the fields. These field workers consist of nine inspectors eighty-eight chiefs of range, besides a large number of foresters and watchmen.

The Consumptive Can Be Cured.

Dr. T. A. Slocum, the Great Chemist and Scientist, will Give Free to the Afflicted, Four Large Samples of His Newly Discovered Remedies to Cure Consumption, Throat, Chest and Lung Troubles, and Catarrh.

FREE SAMPLES



SEND YOUR COMPLETE ADDRESS
Dr. T. A. SLOCUM
98 PINE ST. NEW YORK.

"I have prescribed these Remedies in hundreds of thousands of cases with wonderful success."—DR. SLOCUM

Nothing could be more honest, more philanthropic or carry more joy to the afflicted than the unreserved, unconditional offer of Dr. Slocum, of New York City.

Confident that he has discovered an absolute cure for consumption and all pulmonary complaints, and to make its great merits known, he will send his complete treatment, illustrated above, embracing four large samples, to any reader of Green's Fruit Grower who may be suffering from coughs, catarrh, chest, bronchial, throat and lung troubles, or consumption.

Already this "New Scientific Course of Treatment" has permanently cured thousands of apparently hopeless cases.

The Doctor considers it his religious duty—a duty which he owes to humanity—to donate his infallible cure.

There will be no mistake in sending—the mistake will be in overlooking the noble service so generously extended.

He has proved the dreaded consumption to be a curable disease beyond any doubt, in any climate.

He has on file in his American and European laboratories thousands of letters of thankfulness from grateful people in all parts of the world who have been saved to loving friends and lives of usefulness by the timely acceptance of the Doctor's magnanimous offer.

Don't delay until it is too late. Address Dr. T. A. Slocum, 98 Pine Street, New York, and when writing the Doctor, please give express and postoffice address, and mention reading this article in Green's Fruit Grower.

SPECIAL NOTE.—You, Dear Subscriber and Reader, threatened with Consumption try this completely Philosophical and Successful Cure. It may Save Your Life as it has thousands of others.

FOR ONLY \$35.00
The Best Buggy Bargain



You ever saw in your life—
Split Hickory Hummer.

We will sell you this genuine Split Hickory Hummer, full rubber-tired Buggy for \$35.00 and send it to you on 30 days FREE TRIAL that you may hitch to it and use it enough to fully satisfy yourself that you have a splendid bargain, and that every claim we make is true. On top of this free offer we give you a two years guarantee. We have an immense factory turning out thousands of jobs yearly, all of which we sell direct from our factory to user, is the reason we make this truly wonderful offer.

This buggy is made of selected second growth split hickory—split, not sawed—and is a thoroughly high grade vehicle at a low price. It has heel braces on shafts, good carpet, full rubber top, solid panel spring back, 4-in. round edge steel tired wheels, boot on back of body, high leather dash, storm apron, side curtains, open hearth, oil tempered springs, Norway iron bolts and forgings, and many other points of merit. It is handsome and durable, and you can have your choice of oil and lead paint in colors.

NOT a cheap thing about the job except the price. Send at once for our 128 page, 1905 Catalogue, which gives descriptions and prices of our complete line of vehicles and harness. It is FREE.

OHIO CARRIAGE MFG. CO.
Station 26 Cincinnati, O.

\$39.75 Factory Price TOP BUGGIES \$25 Less Than

Chicago Queens

Genuine leather quarter top, graded steel springs, Bailey loops, long distance axle, hickory wheels, spring cushion and back, all up-to-date features, elegantly finished. Warrented 2 years. 30 days trial. Send for FREE CATALOGUE & FACTORY PRICES

Largest line Vehicles and Harness in U.S.

CONSUMERS CARRIAGE & MFG. CO.

296 South Desplaines St., CHICAGO, ILL.

WE'LL PAY THE FREIGHT

and send 4 Buggy Wheels, Steel Tire on, \$7.25 With Rubber Tires, \$15.00. 1 mfg. wheels \$4.00. 1 tread. Top Buggies, \$28.75; Harness, \$3.50. Write for catalogue. Learn how to buy vehicles and parts direct. Wagon Umbrella FREE. W. M. BOOB, Cincinnati, O.

Machine made Berry Baskets with staple in bottom, also, machine made Peach Baskets. Write for our Catalogue FREE.

WEBSTER BASKET COMPANY,

Box 431. Webster, Monroe Co., N. Y.

Fruit Packages of all Kinds.

Also BEEKEEPERS' SUPPLIES.

Why not order now and get the discount allowed on winter orders. Price list free.

Address,

Berlin Fruit Box Co.

BERLIN HEIGHTS, ERIE COUNTY, OHIO.

Berry Boxes and Baskets

Fruit and Vegetable Packages of every kind. Send for catalogue.

New Albany Box & Basket Co.

New Albany, Ind.

BASKETS! BASKETS!

Berry, Grape and Peach Baskets. Write for price list and circular. Address

West Webster Basket Co.

Charlotte, Monroe Co., N. Y.

SPRAY PUMPS

SAVE MONEY BY BUYING ONE OF OURS.

They will do as much work, being all brass are lighter to handle and are more durable, will generate a higher pressure thereby making them the easiest pump to operate on the market. Write for catalog and get treatise on spraying free. Agents wanted.

J. F. GAYLORD, Successor to P. C. Lewis Mfg. Co., Catskill, N. Y. Box 61.

PUMP, THEN SPRAY.

One at a time. 15 seconds pumping charges with enough air to fill.

The Auto-Spray

10 minutes over 4000 feet. Perfectly automatic, operator merely walks and directs nozzle. Spray from fine mist to solid stream. Any boy can work it. Brass working and contact parts make it perfect working and durable. For poultry houses, vine, trees, etc. Catalog 30 cents. Shows the best line of all sizes, all purposes sprayers made. Write for agency.

J. F. GAYLORD & COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

FREE

Solid Cold filled ring, warranted, also bracelet. Write for 12 pins, sell at 10 cts BARNUM CO. D. Bridgeport, Conn.

HAND-FORGED--RAZOR STEEL--WARRANTED.

This cut is exact size of 75 cent strong knife. To start you we will send one for 48c.; 5 for \$2, postpaid. Best 7-in. shears, 60c. This knife and shears, \$1.00. Pruning, 75c.; budding, 35c.; grafting, 25c. Send for 8c-page free list and "How to use a Razor."

MAHER & GROSH

MAHER & GROSH CO.

648 A St., Toledo, Ohio.

The Real Apple and Where to Find It.

Written by L. H. Bailey for Country Life in America.



The apple comes nearer to universal uses than any other fruit of the world. Is there another that has such a range of season? It begins in July, and a good cellar brings the apple round into July again, yet unshrunk, and in good flavor. It belts the year.—Henry Ward Beecher.

The latest estimate places the total number of apple trees of bearing age in the United States at something over two hundred millions. This is nearly three trees to every person. These trees yield more than one hundred and seventy-five million bushels. Not all these apples are consumed at home, for in years of full crop a few million bushels go abroad. Yet, the apples kept at home are more than two bushels for every adult and child. We are a nation of apple-eaters. This fact may not be to our credit, however, when we remember that a good part of all these apples are Ben Davis and other kinds that a cultivated taste would not choose for its dessert.

Yet less than half our people ever raise an apple; and of the number who do raise them, but a small percentage grow for market; and of those who grow for market, only a part make a profit from the business. Yet there is money in the apple.

A branch of an apple tree is before me. It is leafless, but its history is on its surface. It is four feet long. It has several side branches of varying length. It is eight years old. It has produced fifty-six blossoms, and has "set" fourteen fruits, but none of the fruits has reached maturity—the records are plainly to be seen on the branch itself. The branch has done its part.

What became of these flowers and fruits? In the first place, only a few of the flowers are destined to set fruit, usually only one in the cluster. The fourteen that did set fell by the way before they were half grown; why they fell I cannot say. The apple branch records its own efforts but makes no record of the shortcomings of others. I suppose, however, that most of these fourteen apples fell because the tree was not properly nourished, and others because they were set upon by some fungus or bug. I only know that it was not the tree's fault.

Now, the tree from which I took this branch stands for itself and performs its own tasks. It needs help for itself. No amount of talk and promise about good care in the abstract will avail. It knows nothing about the abstract. It wants food and a chance for itself.

How this food shall be supplied to any tree, its owner must determine. I cannot tell from the editorial office; neither can the wise men. I can talk about tillage. I can explain what I read about manures and fertilizers. But I do not know what his tree needs. The tree does. My advice to the owner is to put his plow in the barn, turn out his team, and then sit under the tree for an hour. He will make better progress when he resumes.

Perhaps I know what the tree needs from which I took that branch. The branch made practically no growth the last year. The tree wants something to make growth with—moisture and some generous supply of plant-food. I can haul water and buy plant-food; but I should probably find it cheaper to save the rainfall and make usable the plant-food in the soil by means of good clean tillage; and then, if I did not secure sufficient result, I might buy more plant-food. I should buy this plant-food to give me greater yield and profit, not merely to maintain the tree in health and vigor, for tillage alone will do that much on land that is fit for apple-growing.

We have had an era of clean-tillage propagandism. It has awakened us.

We are even yet rubbing our eyes. Of course some persons will carry tillage too far, but that is the fault of the persons, not of the tillage. Just now there is a little reaction in some places against clean tillage for apple orchards. This is no harm. Tillage is not an end. When sod is best it is best. The man must determine.

But that apple tree needs more than food. It needs opportunity—opportunity to make the most of what it has. Did not bugs and other tramps get some of those fourteen apples?

Yet my tree needs more than spraying. There is not food and energy enough to go around. Other things being the same, ten branches can perfect as many apples as twelve or fifteen in the average tree-top, and do it better. The competition should be lessened.

To be continued.

"Were I the happy owner of a hundred acres of land I would require a house furnished with some of the modern conveniences, says N. F. Felton in the Baltimore Sun. Then I would need an orchard adjacent to the house and in full view from a window of the most used room in the house if possible, the outer line of the orchard next to the vegetable garden and planted with varieties of crabapple, cherry, plum, etc., beautiful in bloom and in fruit. There are few scenes in nature more beautiful than a well-planted orchard in bloom. Between the vegetable garden and the lawn a liberal border for flowering shrubbery, etc., which may be interspersed with hardy flowers, such as hollyhocks, rudbeckia, columbine, helianthus, phlox, sweetwilliam, etc., and dahlias, the roots of which, although not hardy, may be wintered over similar to potatoes. There is another very important matter which ought to be kept well in mind, namely, a shelter belt for the buildings and lawn. I have never experienced any difficulty in Maryland in obtaining red cedar for the digging, and with these I would plant a belt to ward off the north and northwest winds. I would just say in this connection that if I had an abundance of land and of wealth this shelter belt would not be on straight, angular lines, but in the matter of cost we desire to keep on a line with our friend, the farmer, and for him the lines would be straight and in the form of an L, and at the angle thus formed I would plant across in a curved line from line to line, leaving in the corner thus formed sufficient room for any little outbuilding needed.

"Now we will return to the lawn. Make this liberal and give the young people a chance for croquet and, I had almost said, for a tennis court.

"Whatever flowers you wish to grow keep them to the sides, so that the lawn may be kept open.

"Before leaving the tree question entirely I would find a place to plant three Lombardy poplars, not so much for their worth, or their beauty, but because of their associations. In driving through the country, wherever one sees the spire-like growth of this tree pointing toward heaven one feels assured that a human habitation is near by.

Specialization is another influence which has raised crop values. Farming under cloth, gardening under glass, drainage, heavy manuring and all the various methods of high-pressure agriculture have all done their part. The farmers of the thickly settled sections have become largely gardeners, milk producers, fruit growers and the like, and the old-time, all-around farmer is in the minority. This tendency is from most points of view one to be commended. It tends to remove the farmer from distant competition, to help him learn to raise at least one product well, to increase his skill and general intelligence and to increase the average of profit.

A subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower asks if the following is a remedy for pear blight: "Bore a hole with a small auger, one or two inches deep, into a tree of eight inches in diameter. Insert into this hole as much powdered arsenic as can be lifted on a silver 10-cent piece, using a little more for a larger or a little less for a smaller tree. Then drive a cork into the hole. Trim out all the dead wood. New limbs will soon shoot out and in a little while your tree will become thrifty and will grow." Our reply is no. Give all such receipts as this a wide berth. There is nothing helpful in any of them. The only remedy is to cut off the diseased branches one foot below the lowest point of disease. If necessary cut off the entire top of the diseased tree, then a new and healthy one will form.

Fussy Clergyman (angrily to attendant on the Tuppenny tube)—"Do you allow drunken people on the train?"

Attendant—"Sometimes; but not when they're too drunk. Just take a seat in the corner there and you'll be all right."

—Glasgow Evening Times.

Story of Duchess Apple Orchard.

Did you ever hear of a fortune made through a mistake? Well, that's what occurred to G. H. Bradley, Niagara county's most prominent fruit grower. Mr. Bradley decided to set out thousands of acres to orchards, and they proved the best investment imaginable, for during the war \$5 per barrel was a common price. Mr. Bradley ordered the usual list of varieties, Greenings, Northern Spies, Baldwins and Russets, and just one row of Duchess of Oldenburgs, as an experiment.

The order ran into several thousand trees and was placed with a large nurseryman. The orchard extended along the lake shore for nearly a half mile, and as the young trees grew a prettier sight could not be imagined. When they began to blossom the pink and white blows, bordering the deep blue of Lake Ontario, presented a study for an artist.

And the first picking! What a surprise and revelation it was. Bradley and his helpers got Duchess of Oldenburg on the first row they tackled, but thinking that was the one of that variety ordered, although the location was not according to his recollection, they tried the next. That had Duchess of Oldenburg, too! And so on through the entire orchard of sixty acres, it was a great blooming wilderness, bearing fruit named in honor of a German lady of quality. And the fruit proved to be first quality, too.

The handsome, palatable fruit was marketable at good prices from the start, and as it was an unusual variety there was soon a growing demand for it. Buyers flocked to Bradley and he was soon getting fancy prices for his crops. The Queen of England's agents heard of the delicious apples grown on the shores of Lake Ontario, perfect in every respect, admirable keepers and beautiful to the eye. Regularly they sent to Bradley's orchard for a select supply of Duchess of Oldenburgs for years. That sixty acres of Oldenburgs proved a gold mine. One year he sold his crop for \$8,750 and many years the figures ran above \$5,000, it is said.

It was never known just how the mistake occurred, but instead of getting the varieties ordered the nurserymen had sent him Duchess of Oldenburg apple trees exclusively.

Tree Planting Hints.

Select thrifty young trees in preference to old or very large ones; the roots are more tender and fibrous and bear transplanting better and are far more apt to live, says Northwest Horticulturist. They can also be more easily trimmed and shaped to any desired form, and in the course of a few years will usually outstrip the old ones in growth. The largest and most successful planters almost invariably select one-year-old trees.

When the trees are received from the nursery bury the roots in well pulverized soil until you are ready to plant them. Never expose the roots to sun or wind. If trees are received in a frozen state, place the package unopened in a cellar, away from the frost and heat, until thawed out, then unpack. If partly dried from long exposure, bury entirely in the ground, or place in water from 12 to 24 hours.

Tremendous Crops.—In commenting on the increase by "water" of some industrial stocks, the American Agriculturist in the current number calls attention to the real appreciation of farm products and the substantial improvement in American agriculture. The values last year were the highest on record, but this year statistics show an increase of about 25 per cent. In the value of the principal staple crops—wheat, corn, oats, potatoes and hay. An idea of the tremendous improvement may be gained by the figures which show that for the last five years these staple crops have yielded to the farmer \$2,000,000,000 more than for the preceding five years.

Nature's Own Restoratives.

Honey is wholesome and nourishing. Maple sugar is better than cane sugar and maple syrup better than molasses.

A Roman remedy for malaria is this: "Cut the lemon into a pint of water, peel and all, boil down to one-half. Take one teaspoonful before meals. Better than quinine."

Hot or cold lemonade, with or without sugar, is very grateful at any time, or if one is feverish or has a cold. Fastening, rest in bed, and lemons would work wonders in many a case of cold and grip.

The polishing of furniture seems to be of comparatively modern date. The effect is that a hard-faced surface is secured, which is not so liable to become scratched as varnished, and which presents equally as brilliant and fine appearance. There are several pastes and polishes used.

The Turn of the Year.

Spring is coming! Though skies are gray,
Her eyes of blue are turned this way;
A little sooner the shadows lift,
Later the sun shines through the rift;
Later the flowers all fast asleep
She calls to their coverlet white and deep,
Beneath their coverlet white and deep,
"I am coming soon."

"Make ready to lift with joy each head
When I strip the cover from your bed;
Prepare, O ye trees, to burgeon soon—
You'll feel my breath in the sun at noon;
And you, impatient, red-cheeked clover,
You shall spread with green the brown
fields over,
I am coming soon."

Days there will be of frost and snow—
The skies will darken and chill winds blow;
The flower of winter will lift on high
Its flaming bloom in the northern sky;
But hour by hour, as the days grow long,
Shall we hear the spring's triumphant song,
"I am coming soon."
—New York Sun.

Notes From Health Talk.

What would I advise for billousness? Well, in order to stir up your liver a little and give you a slight gymnastic exercise, I would advise you to go and find the doctor who gave you 100 grains of quinine and give him a good licking. Hit him with your hands; don't hit him with a club or shoot him. Just use your open hand. After you have done this right, I would quit using tobacco. If not entirely, at least nearly so. Say a little after supper each day. Use no alcoholic stimulants of any sort. Let your diet be simple and plain. Avoid excesses. Avoid everything fried during the hot season. Eat much fruit; drink much water. Take long nights' sleep. Behave yourself. Keep away from doctors.

Introduce tobacco into the system and immediately the arterioles are temporarily paralyzed. This allows the blood to pass through them at will. It creates a generous pulse. Instantly the outlying portions of the body are surcharged with the super-abundance of blood. It produces a feeling of temporary strength and exuberance. It is not the strength of stimulation, however. It is the strength of paralysis.

What do they mean by breaking a fever? Break the patient!—that is what they break. They break down his constitution and break large chunks out of his vitality and strength. That is what they break. They break great inroads into his reserve force. They break into shatters his nerves. They break the regular rhythm of his heart beats. They break up digestion. They break down assimilation. Of course, they break. They break everything—but the fever. It not infrequently happens that they break up a man's business and send him either to the poorhouse or the cemetery.

Take a damp cloth and wipe off the walls of your room that has been kept closed for a few weeks. Submit this cloth to a good microscopist and he will show you thousands of dangerous spores that have germinated and bred ready to begin their disastrous work within the human system.

Better sleep in the horse stable than sleep in such a room. Visitors will be a great deal better off if taken out under the trees to be entertained than into such a room. Next to cleaning out the filthy hog-pen, which constitutes a very common disgrace to farm life, would be the cleaning out of these spare rooms. Everything should be pulled out of them and thrown into the street. Soap and water, scrub brush and broom should be used until every particle of the damp and mold has been exorcised. A bare room is better than a spare room.

Every room in the house should be used daily. Let the children clatter from attic to basement. Keep the doors open and the curtains up. As soon as we desert a room and leave it to darkness, death enters and lurks in every interstice and crack ready to spring upon its unsuspecting prey any moment.

Fires in Orange Groves.—Last night thousands of fires were burning throughout South and Eastern Florida in the orange groves, in the endeavor to protect the trees and fruit yet unpicked from the threatened cold wave. The thermometer was 24 in Northern Florida and 30 at Tampa. The weather bureau here issued warnings to look out for colder temperature, and this was carried by telegrams, cold wave flags on locomotives and by warning blasts from locomotives as they sped through the farming sections. In some sections the growers use large piles of pine wood with damp wood mixed, producing a heavy smoke, to cloud the grove in. In others hundreds of little sheet iron stoves are used, fire being kept up all night.

ONE OF OUR COMBINATION OFFERS:
Woman's Home Companion,
Vick's Magazine,
American Poultry Advocate,
Green's Fruit Grower,
All four papers one year for \$1.15. Publisher's price, \$2.25. See other liberal offers on another page.

DR. COFFEE CURING BLINDNESS

Wonderful stories of people who have been blind from five to twenty years being restored to sight by mild medicines at their own home.

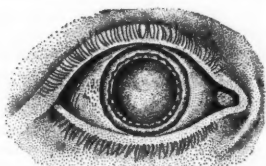
80-PAGE EYE BOOK FREE.

Dr. Coffee has published an 80-page book on the eye and its diseases which explains how all persons afflicted with Cataracts, Scums, Granulated Lids, and all weak, diseased eyes can cure themselves and restore their sight perfectly at home by MILD MEDICINES.

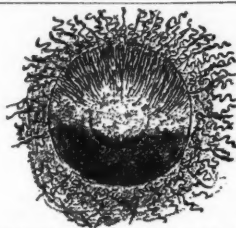
He Will Send This Book Free to Every Reader of This Paper Who Writes Him.

Dr. Coffee states that his remarkable success in curing Blindness, Cataracts of the Eyes, Glaucoma, Scums, Ulcers, Granulated Lids, Paralysis of the Optic Nerve, Weak Eyes and Old Sight is not accomplished by an operation on the eye, but by MILD MEDICINES that can be sent to patients anywhere in the United States, and which they can use without visiting a doctor. They cure themselves at a very small expense.

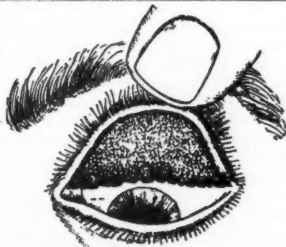
Dr. Coffee's book on "The Eye and Its Diseases" not only tells you how to prevent diseases of the eyes, and old sight, but how to make weak eyes strong, making glasses unnecessary. It has wonderful pictures of the eye, showing all the different diseases and just how they look so you can diagnose your own case at home. It tells how Dr. Coffee is curing ten thousand patients a year, and gives the history of many of the most wonderful cures of blindness the world has ever known.



This picture shows a cataract about as bad as Henry C. Laub's eye was for 30 years which was cured with one month's use of Dr. Coffee's remedies.



This picture shows the condition of Mrs. Blackburn's eyes after they had got about half well. This scum and scar was all over the sight. You can see about half of it as cleared off in this picture. Dr. Coffee can cure every case of the kind. Read her story.



This cut shows acute inflammation and granulations as they were on A. J. Palmer's eyes. Finally made him blind. Dr. Coffee's absorption remedies will cure every case of the kind at home. Read what Mr. Palmer says.



This picture shows an eye that looks perfectly normal, but is weak and congested, brought on from overwork and improper care. This is how Mrs. Betts' looked 20 years ago when they commenced to fail.

THESE BOOKS FREE.

(By W. O. Coffee, M. D.)
"Diseases of the Eye." (80 pages.)
"Deafness and Head-noises. Cause and Cure."
"Weak Eyes."
"Old Sight and How to Prevent It."
"The Triumph of the Absorption Treatment Over the Knife."
"Why Eye Diseases Should Be Treated at Home."
"Paralysis of the Optic Nerve and its Causes."
"How to Care for Healthy Eyes and Prevent Disease."
"The Story of Two Blind Women."
"Plain Facts About Curing Cataracts."
"Hereditary Deafness and How to Prevent It."
"Perfect Sight and Total Blindness."
Write Dr. Coffee and specify the books you want. Postal will do.

Address, DR. W. O. COFFEE, 861 GOOD BLOCK, DES MOINES, IOWA.



DR. W. O. COFFEE,
Originator of the Absorption Treatment of Eye Diseases, Des Moines, Iowa.

DR. COFFEE RESTORES SIGHT TO EYES LIKE THESE.

Henry C. Laub, of Dennison, Ia., states that he was afflicted with a cataract on the right eye for thirty years, caused from an injury. He refused to allow it operated on because his mother had been made blind by an operation for a cataract when he was young. He used one month's treatment of Dr. Coffee's Absorption Remedies which cost \$5.00. The cataract was completely absorbed and sight restored. Write to him for particulars.



H. C. LAUB.

Mrs. T. J. Blackburn, 1707 Des Moines Street, Des Moines, Ia., says: "Fourteen years ago I was taken down with inflammation, glaucoma and neuralgia of the eyes, which ended in ulcers and growths over the sight and iris. I doctored with thirty-six different doctors for fourteen years. They left me completely blind. I had given up all hope of ever seeing again until I heard of Dr. Coffee. I used his treatment and it restored my sight perfectly. I would like to write everybody about this wonderful discovery. His medicines are mild and can be used by anybody at home."



MRS. T. J. BLACKBURN.

"The first I noticed anything wrong with my eyes was in December, 1898. They commenced to matter and got a little sore and inflamed. Each week they got worse and ulcers came on the sight which made me blind very rapidly, but it was in July, 1900, when I got totally blind, and I suffered with the most terrible inflammation and ulcers on the eye that a person could suffer. After I had doctored with several other doctors, and having got no relief, I wrote to Dr. Coffee. He doctored my eyes with mild medicines that soothed them and stopped the pain in three days. My sight improved and in three weeks I could see to read large print, and in three months' time my eyes well. I thank God I can see again. He used no blue stone or caustic or any strong medicine." A. J. PALMER, Melrose, Ia.



A. J. PALMER.

Mrs. Emily Betts, of Knox City, Mo., says: "For twenty years my eyes have been weak and congested and they would get worse whenever I would use them too much. I would go and get treatment and get better and go to work with my eyes again and they would get worse. A few years ago they commenced to fail very rapidly. One doctor said cataracts were forming. Another doctor said paralysis of the optic nerve. Two years ago I could not see my way across the room. I gave up hope of ever seeing again, but one day my daughter read about Dr. Coffee and his absorption treatment. I wrote to him and used his treatment for one year. Now I can see to read and write as well as anyone seventy-four years of age. I owe it all to Dr. Coffee and his mild remedies, and want to urge everyone who has weak eyes to try his treatment. I used his remedies at home. Anyone can write me for particulars."



MRS. EMILY BETTS.

Dr. Coffee refers to these four cases because they are typical cases from four of the most common causes of blindness with which he comes in contact, and he positively states that such cases can be cured in every instance, if his treatment is used. Just mild medicines at your home without visiting him. He can refer to thousands of just such cures as these.

Dr. Coffee's 80-page book will be sent FREE to every reader of this paper who writes him. Write to-day. Get Dr. Coffee's book and read it. It tells how to prevent old sight; how you can throw away your glasses; how you can cure cataracts, all scums, films, floating spots, and weakened condition of the eyes at your own home. Dr. Coffee will give advice free to every reader of Green's Fruit Grower who will write him a history of his or her case. The Doctor will state frankly the chances of a cure.

Candy—The New York Evening Post furnishes a recipe for the latest variety of college sweets, fruit fudge. This is the familiar chocolate or vanilla fudge, to which is added chopped fruits, dry and glazes—figs, dates, a little candied ginger, cherries, anything that is obtainable. A particularly delicious mixture to the undergraduate taste is to add a small bottle of Maraschino cherries to a batch of vanilla fudge, together with a few bits of nuts glazes.

Green bone will certainly make hens lay. I have fed it for a long time and noted its effect. I have sometimes been obliged to discontinue its use and have always observed a falling off in the number of eggs laid. Green bone at a cent a

pound is cheaper than grain and far more satisfying. Forms or preparations of animal food for hens put in a condition for keeping any length of time may contain all the elements necessary in a hen food, but they are not so easy to digest as the fresh article. Preserved foods are never so healthy as the fresh. —New England Farmer.

There has been a wonderful yield of grapes throughout the San Joaquin valley this season, says the Lemoore Leader, and it adds: Last year the wineries under control of the association crushed 60,000 tons of grapes, while this year over 130,000 tons have already been crushed, and there is more in sight to come. Grape growers are strictly in it this

season, observes the Tulare County Times. The yield has been large and prices for both raisin and wine grapes have been good. The area in vines will probably be largely increased the coming season in that valley.

Lime acts to prevent the formation of surface crusts, so common where intensive fertilization is necessary in order to procure heavy crops of early vegetables, or where large crops of any kind are grown. It should be used at the rate of forty bushels of slacked lime per acre, every fourth year. On very heavy, clayey soils use lime whenever the soil shows a tendency to form surface clods. On no account neglect using fertilizer because lime is used.

Horse Owners Should Use
GOMBAULT'S

Caustic Balsam

The Great French Veterinary Remedy.
A SAFE, SPEEDY AND
POSITIVE CURE.



Prepared
exclusively
by J. E.
Gombault
ex-Veterinary
Surgeon to the
French
Government Stud

SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRE.

Impossible to produce any scar or blister. The
safest best Blister ever used. Takes the place
of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes
all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses or Cattle.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism,
Sprains, Sore Throat, Etc., it is invaluable.

WE GUARANTEE CAUSTIC BALSAM will
produce more actual results than a whole bottle of
any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made.

Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted
to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold
by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full
directions for its use. Send for descriptive circular,
testimonials, etc. Address
THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, Ohio

Charity

Charity begins at home.
The first thing to do is to
buy lots of new Furniture,
Household Furnishings, Christmas
Gifts, etc., to
make Home
Happy. If
you buy the
goods from
us you can
give liberally
to the poor
from the saving
that you make.
Send for our complete
illustrated 300-
page WHOLE-
SALE catalog at once. We
pay postage.

**\$7.50
MORRIS
CHAIR
Only \$4.25**

No. 59 Spring St.
Grand Rapids,
Mich.
H. Leonard & Sons.

**Fortunes
in
Growing Fruit
and
Vegetables**

is the name of a handsome little
booklet recently issued by the Cot-
ton Belt Route. It tells how growers
realize from \$150 to \$300 an acre,
raising early fruits and vegetables,
along the Cotton
Belt Route.

**COTTON
BELT
ROUTE**

It will be sent,
free, to any per-
son anxious to
better his con-
dition

L. E. SAUPE, Traveling Passenger Agent.
K. W. LA BEAUME, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.
208 Equitable Building, St. Louis, Mo.

**YOU'LL BE SORRY
WHEN IT RAINS
IF YOU DON'T HAVE
THE GENUINE
TOWER'S
FISH BRAND
OILED
CLOTHING
TO
KEEP YOU DRY.
MADE FOR WET WORK
IN BLACK AND YELLOW**

**SOLD BY ALL RELIABLE DEALERS
AND BACKED BY OUR GUARANTEE.**
A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS.

**This Washing Machine
FREE**

To introduce the
Improved
Favorite
Washer in every home in
America, I will send a machine,
freight paid, to the first to
write from each county in the
U. S. I will send two machines.
Sell one and keep the other.
Agents make \$100 to \$200 a month.
You don't have to act as agent.
Machine washes anything that can be washed by hand.
Tried for 16 years. Send postal card to-day.

**R. M. BALL, Manufacturer,
Room 36 Ball Block, Muncie, Indiana.**



SYNOPSIS.

The supposition is that two skeletons, who had been companions during life, were buried in a local cemetery. Their graves being connected with a telephone line enables them to engage in conversation on various practical subjects. These papers, written expressly for Green's Fruit Grower, will be continued through the year 1903.

BACK TO THE OLD VILLAGE.

First Skeleton. A few years ago I was back to the old village where you and I were born.

Second Skeleton. That interests me. Did you see Bill Jones?

First Sk. Yes, I called at his old farm house and found that he was digging a ditch down by the creek. You would scarcely believe it but Bill is an old man now, with gray hairs and many deeply furrowed wrinkles on his face.

Second Sk. And yet it was but a little while ago that Bill was a rosy-cheeked boy trudging along to school with dinner pail in hand, his pockets full of red apples, and a big comforter wound tightly about his neck and ears. How is Bill getting along?

First Sk. He owns a little farm on which he has an orchard, a small vineyard and a field devoted to various kinds of small fruits, including strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and currants. He combines fruit growing with his ordinary farming and finds ready sale for plants that he propagates from suckers, tips and cuttings. In addition to this he is noted in the country around as an expert butcher, and is in demand among the farmers whenever they are killing beef, butchering swine, or preparing a large amount of poultry for market. His hands are horny from much work.

Second Sk. He married Jessie Davis. How often I have walked to the old school-house with her and the other children during days of childhood.

First Sk. Jessie has made Bill a good wife. She was the girl with the curly hair as I knew her at school. I always admired curly haired girls, no matter whether they were good looking or otherwise. Jessie still curls her hair but it has grown white. She is not so beautiful now.

Second Sk. And yet some people grow more beautiful with age.

First Sk. Yes. Pretty girls often make homely old women and plain girls who are intelligent often make attractive old ladies. But I want to tell you about the old village. It does not seem as large as in old times. Why, when I was a boy it seemed to me that this village was the center of the entire universe. There was the great mill that I helped to raise when a boy; the stage coach drawn by four prancing horses; the country store filled with an assortment of drygoods, dresses, shawls, ribbons, cotton batting, etc., and on the other side groceries of every kind, candies, nuts, gum, paints, oils, glass, putty, etc. Then the two churches, rival affairs, each one assuming to be the only correct authority on theological affairs. Then the school house. This to me, as a boy, seemed a monstrous affair, since it was built of stone and divided in the center, one part being devoted to primary scholars and the other to those farther advanced. We used to attend an old school-house that was not thus divided, therefore this larger one seemed to be something like an university. As a child it seemed to me that this village, containing these wonderful institutions that I have named, was something notable, but when I returned to it as a man, after having visited a large portion of the world, and many of the larger cities, this village seemed to have shrunk into nothingness. The creek that runs through the village, in which we have fished so many times, to my childish mind seemed a mighty river. Now it is shrunk to the dimensions of a brook. The hills are smaller, and the trees, and the distances from one place to another have diminished.

Second Sk. Of course the changes are all in yourself. In fact this village is even larger and more prosperous than in old times, since now a railroad has been built through the place.

First Sk. Yes, I wandered along the line of this railroad, which cuts through many of my old hunting grounds. Railroads are all right in their way, but they play havoc with old familiar scenes. How would you feel for instance to be seated at the old fishing hole, quietly waiting for a bite, when startled by the scream of a locomotive directly over your head? I think the frequent passing of these railroad trains has spoiled the fishing, for the

day I was there I couldn't get a bite.

Second Sk. You saw Tommy Smith no doubt?

First Sk. No, but I inquired about him. He was away from home at the time. Tommy used to be my particular friend and playmate. He was the only child in the family. He was petted and favored in many ways above the rest of us boys. He wore better clothes and owned a new buggy. This was something unusual for farmers' boys at that time, therefore, when he drove about in this wagon with his stylish horse and new harness, we thought that he was a favored person.

Second Sk. How has he prospered?

First Sk. Not well. His farm is heavily encumbered. Tom has turned his attention to politics. He became so well known in the country around that it was not thought possible to hold a successful political meeting without his presence on the platform as chief orator. He has been elected to several town offices and has been a prominent man about the village, but as is usual in cases of this kind, his financial affairs would have been in better condition had he remained at home and attended to his own business.

Second Sk. How are the churches prospering?

First Sk. One of them has disbanded and the building is occupied by laboring men as tenements. The other caught on fire and was burned to the ground. A new church has been erected to take its place. A new Catholic church has been erected to take the place of the Baptist church which was abandoned.

Second Sk. Did you go up to the cobblestone school-house with the cracked corner where you and I used to attend school when we were little fellows?

First Sk. Yes. I never visit that locality without going back to the old play ground. The school-house has been torn down. Not a trace of it remains. A new school building has been erected near by. I loved to linger about the old spot where we used to play as school children.

Second Sk. How do those hills look on which we used to ride down on our sleds during the winters of long ago?

First Sk. Those hills that seemed tall and steep to us children seem now like mole hills. Undoubtedly they are somewhat lower from the action of plowing for thirty-five or forty years. I remember the little lakes that used to form between these hills, on which we used to draw the red cheeked, happy school girls on our sleds while we were skating. I wandered over to the woodland to the westward where we school children used to play and hunt for wintergreens, spruce gum and wild strawberries, and where occasionally we startled the partridge, or the black and gray squirrel. These woodlands retain their former appearance more nearly than anything else. Many of the old trees, particularly the oaks, I thought I could identify as the ones under which I played as a child.

Second Sk. Did you go about with your gun in the old familiar timberlands?

First Sk. Yes, but I found little game. I remember the well known places where we used to find gray and black squirrels, partridge, quail and woodcock, also the bends and bays in the creek where we used to creep along behind the bushes and grass after wild ducks, but these game birds and the squirrels have mostly disappeared. One afternoon I was hunting down by the old Captain Smith farm. The farm is not known by that name now since the good captain has been dead many years. You know the large timberland there near the cemetery. As I came out of the border of the woods near the cemetery I saw a few people gathered about a newly made grave. In the distance, a small funeral procession was approaching. I laid away my gun by the fence, and waiting for the procession to approach inquired who was to be buried that day. I was told that it was the burial of Abner Burbank.

Second Sk. I knew Abner well. He was one of the older men of our village, one of the most enterprising men, a church man, one engaged in all good work in the neighborhood.

First Sk. Yes, Abner sold his beautiful farm near our village and moved to the city, where after ten years he lost his fortune. Then he moved to a new neighborhood. As you say Abner and his wife were prominent people in our village. Every one knew them and respected them, but in the new neighborhood to which they moved they were not known, and being reduced in revenue were not appreciated. The good people of that locality did not call upon them, or attempt in any way to make their life pleasant, therefore, their last years were somewhat clouded.

Second Sk. And yet Abner and his wife were people of cheerful tempera-

ment. First Sk. Yes, and they held up bravely under these adverse circumstances, until at last disease attacked them. First the good wife died and was buried in this cemetery. This was a sad blow to the husband, and one from which he never fully recovered.

You can see I was deeply impressed by this gathering of friends at the burial of Abner Burbank, and by the sight of the slowly approaching procession led by the hearse which contained his venerable body. After the casket was removed from the hearse and was being borne to the grave those present bared their heads. I could see that the community had not taken much interest in this occasion as but few turned out to do honor to the old citizen. Those present were the few now living who had known Abner. Most of his old friends were dead, or had moved away. I can assure you that the scene was an impressive one that filled my mind with sad thoughts. After the people had viewed the remains of the white haired veteran the people departed and I returned to the woodland where I had left my gun. As I sat there upon a fallen tree I pondered upon the changing scenes of life as philosophers will.

Second Sk. What were your thoughts?

First Sk. I realized, as I never realized before, that if we leave our native village for a time, and then return, we are like strangers in a strange place. How soon the entire community changes. People are constantly moving away and are dying. Their farms and houses are occupied by strangers. After ten or twenty years it is hard to find an old acquaintance, even in your own native township. I thought of the brevity of life. I can remember Abner when he was in the flush of manly vigor, but how soon he became old, how soon he was placed under the sod. I wonder how life looks to an old man. Supposing a man has lived for one hundred years. How does he look upon life and the affairs of the world? Is he still ambitious? Is he interested in private and public affairs as formerly? Does he cling to life? Does he still desire to live?

ABSOLUTE RANGE PERFECTION

... Sold for
Cash or on
Monthly
Payments.

Clapp's Ideal Steel Range

Your money refunded
after six months' trial if

is not 50 per cent to 100 per cent better than you can buy elsewhere. My superior location on Lake Erie, where iron, steel, coal, freights and skilled labor are the cheapest and best, enables me to furnish a TOP NOTCH Steel Range at a clean saving of \$10 to \$20, quality considered. Freight paid east of Miss. River and north of the Tennessee (equalized beyond).

Send for free catalogs of all styles and sizes, with or without reservoir, for city, town or country use.

CHESTER D. CLAPP, 205 Lynn Street, Toledo, Ohio.
(Practical Stove and Range Man.)

STEEL HORSE COLLARS

Are better and cheaper; no hames; will not gall but cure sore shoulders. Sensible, practical, humane. Agents make big money. Write for descriptive catalog and free territory.

HOWELL & SPAULDING CO.
806 State Street, CARGO, MICH.

WEST MICHIGAN TREES

are "bred for bearing." That's why we cut all buds from the best fruited, bearing trees. It also insures stock true to name and variety. Over three million trees—818 acres. All new and standard varieties of Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Quince, etc. Also ornamental trees and shrubs. We sell direct at wholesale prices. Illustrated catalogue free.

WEST MICHIGAN NURSERIES,
Box 54, Benton Harbor, Mich.

LORD'S PRAYER

Handle Ring. Smallest Ever Coined. Or any Initial engraved Free. Rolled Gold. Warranted 8 years. 10c for either or 15c for both.

VOKES Mfg. Co., 30 Western Ave., COVINGTON, KY.

SAWDUST, SAND AND SALT

fused with coke at 7000 degrees heat forms
CARBORUNDUM

or Electric Diamond Wheels. The world's new abrasive. Cuts 20 times faster than sandstones and DOES NOT DRAW TEMPER. Luther's famous automatic stickle and tool grinder is now fitted with it instead of emery. Also has saw grinner and complete polishing outfit. 20000 in use. Factory running to utmost capacity. Secure agency. Big profits. Special offer to farmers: Machine on 10 day free trial. Price \$6.50 if kept. Carbo crystals—more beautiful than amethysts and intensely interesting booklet mailed free. Write now.

LUTHER BROS. CO., 101 West. Av. N. Milwaukee, Wis.

Chicago
is the place to buy your
supplies for least money;
also quickest shipments.

Buy at Wholesale Prices

We Sell
better goods at lower prices
and make quicker shipments
than any other firm.

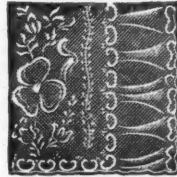
and save 15 to 40 per cent on everything you use. It can be done. Over 575,000 wide-awake, careful buyers sent us their orders last month and got high-grade, honest merchandise—the kind it pays to buy—at a big saving over usual prices. They were the people who knew the value of a dollar saved. You, too, can do it. A FEW SPECIMEN VALUES are here shown, selected from our 1100-page catalogue, which contains pictures and prices on 70,000 articles of everyday use.



MORRIS CHAIR
Made of golden oak or in mahogany or weathered oak finish. Massive, heavy carved and well-finished frame; reversible cushions covered with imported figured velvet plush; adjustable back. An exceedingly comfortable chair.
Retailers charge \$8.00 to \$10.00.
Order No. R72. Our Price



KITCHEN TABLE
A very handy time, space and labor saver; hardwood, top white and frame finished in the golden color. 2 drawers, 2 bins holding 50 lbs. of flour or sugar each, and 2 baking or meat boards. 26x46 in. Weight, 90 lbs. One of the greatest genuine bargains ever offered. Dealers ask \$4.50 to \$5.50.
Order No. R491. Our Price



LACE CURTAINS
Made in imitation of and look like imported, and high-priced goods. Center has beautiful detached design, handsome ribbon and floral border, and edge woven to have the effect of the real ruffle. 48 1/2 inches wide; 4 yards long. Exceptional value for the price.
Order Number P123



SEWING Machine
Our very latest drop-head style. Strongly made, well finished in solid oak, does nice work, is guaranteed for 5 years and is a most wonderful machine for the price. This is positively the lowest price that any warranted machine is being sold for. Order No. L4350. Price, \$8.45

We have everything in all grades, from the cheapest that's good to the best that's made. Write for catalogue at once, enclosing 15 cents to help pay the postage.

Our 2 Million Customers are the best endorsement of our goods, prices and methods.

Montgomery Ward & Co., Michigan Ave. & Chicago. 18
Madison Street, Chicago.

A laugh is worth a hundred groans in any market.

—Charles Lamb.

Only those are crowned and sainted
Who with griefs have been acquainted.

—Longfellow.

Those love truth best who to themselves
are true,
And what they dare to dream of dare to do.

—Lowell.

I follow, follow, sure to meet the sun,
And confident that what the future yields
Will be the right, unless myself be wrong.

—Longfellow.

Whatever men say in blindness,
And spite of the fancies of youth,
There's nothing so kingly as kindness
And nothing so royal as truth.

—Alice Cary.

Good-night; good-night! ah, good the night
That wraps thee in its silver light,
Good-night! No night is good for me
That does not hold a thought of thee—
Good-night!

Good-night! Be every night as sweet
As that which made our love complete;
Till that last night when death shall be
One brief "Good-night" for thee and me—
Good-night!

—S. Weir Mitchell.

Keep a smile on your lips; it is better
To joyfully, hopefully try
For the end you would gain than to fester
Your life with a moan and a sigh.
There are clouds in the firmament ever
The beauty of heaven to mar,
Yet night so profound there is never
But somewhere is shining a star.

—Nixon Waterman.

Some Up to Date Fashions.

For the convenience of the ladies in the homes of our subscribers we have made arrangements with one of the largest and most responsible manufacturers of patterns to offer some of their reliable patterns at the nominal price of 10c each. We have tested these patterns and take pleasure in recommending them to our readers.



4323 Child's Coat,
1, 2, 4 and 6 yrs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (4 years) is 5 yards 21 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide or 2 1/2 yards 54 inches wide.

The quantity of material 18 inches wide required for the medium size is for number one 3/4 yard, for number two 3/4 yard, for number three 3/4 yard, for number four 3/4 yard and for number five 1/2 yard.

4321 Fancy Stock Collar
Medium Size.



4320 House Coat,
32 to 40 bust.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4 1/2 yards 27 inches, 3 1/2 yards 32 inches wide or 3 1/2 yards 44 inches wide.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (4 years) is 3 1/2 yards 27 inches wide or 2 1/2 yards 36 inches wide.



4314 Misses' Tucked Blouse,
12 to 16 yrs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4 1/2 yards 21 inches wide, 4 yards 27 inches wide or 2 yards 44 inches wide.



4305 Lace Waist,
32 to 40 bust.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4 1/2 yards 18 inches wide with 3 1/2 yards 21 inches for lining.



4312 Evening Waist,
32 to 40 bust.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is for waist 2 yards 18 inches wide with 3 1/2 yards of lace for fall and sleeves; or 3 1/2 yards 21 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards 27 inches wide or 1 1/2 yards 44 inches wide with 1 1/2 yards of all over lace when high neck and long sleeves are used and the fall and waist are of one material.

To get BUST measure put the tape measure ALL of the way around the body, over the dress close under the arms.

Order patterns by numbers, and give size in inches. Send all orders to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

"So, thou glorious elm, thou who shalt serve in after years, when some of the old fellows come back, as a link which binds them, consider well thy responsibility. In thee our hopes, our aspirations are engrafted as we all meet together for the last time about thee. Look carefully now upon each of us. Oh! look, I say. And when at some future time one of us shall come to thy shrine again, breathe into his listening ear the happy memories of the past. Comfort him with thy shade, lift the load of sorrow from his burdened heart, translate him to these scenes of his early manhood. Noble elm! Emblem of dignity! I charge thee. Rise. Grow until thy broad branches and deep shade shall attract to thee all who would enjoy rest and peace. Mount upward until thy head shall tower above the surroundings. Then shall our pride and love center about thee. Then shalt thou prove thyself worthy of the trust we repose in thee."

NOTE THIS COMBINATION OFFER
Green's Fruit Grower, Ledger Monthly, Good Housekeeping, Vick's Magazine. ALL FOUR FOR ONLY \$1.50. The regular subscription price is \$3.00. See our tempting offers on another page.

Plums.—The Michigan horticultural experiment station says in a recent bulletin that the best varieties for home use and market are:

Red June. The best early Japan plum on trial. The tree is a fairly vigorous grower and an abundant bearer. Fruit medium in size, cordate, elongated at apex; color red, attractive; quality quite good; season late July. Valuable for early market.

Abundance. One of the best known and most extensively grown of the Japan plums. Tree readily distinguished by its upright, vigorous growth and reddish colored shoots. Fruit yellow, shaded with red, somewhat tender, juicy, of good quality. Season early August.

Satsuma. A vigorous, upright, spreading grower, usually quite productive. Fruit large, roundish; color dark, purplish red; texture tender; flavor mild, vinous. Flesh of this variety is dark purple. The best variety in the station collection for culinary purposes.

Burbank. A remarkably vigorous, spreading grower, very productive. Fruit roundish, tapering slightly toward apex; color dark red on yellow ground; texture tender; adherence, cling; quality good. Stands shipment well and is particularly valuable for market. Trees require severe heading in to keep them within bounds. Season late August.

EUROPEAN PLUMS.

Bradshaw. A valuable early market variety, ripening the last of August. Tree upright, slightly spreading, vigorous, productive. Fruit large, very attractive, oval, reddish purple, of good quality.

Lombard. An old, well known variety, extensively grown. Ripens at a time when plums are usually plentiful and most apt to be cheap. However, the Lombard sometimes fruits when nearly all other varieties fail, as has been the case this season, and it is desirable because of its hardiness and regularity of bearing. The fruit is medium to large, roundish oblong, purple in color, of good quality. Season early September.

Sutton or Sutton Beauty, belongs unquestionably to the Nonesuch family, although there is a possibility that by insect pollinization it may be a cross between Baldwin and Hubbardston Nonesuch, says American Agriculturist.

In productiveness, in a scale of 1 to 10, with Baldwin marked 10, Sutton would score 7. Top-worked on Talman Sweet it makes a bearing top very quickly. The fruit is medium to large, roundish, oblate, ground waxen yellow, striped crimson, skin thin, flesh tender, juicy, subacid and keeps well.

I first became acquainted with this apple in 1874, when I made a visit to the original tree, then standing in an orchard in the town of Sutton, Mass. The next year I procured scions and began to graft them in different sections of eastern Vermont and western New Hampshire, and in the years following scions have been sent to correspondents living in separated areas of New England and New York. Reports have come to me at various times from these plantings, which commend its hardiness, strong growth and beauty and quality of fruit. A few only mention lack of productiveness.

Della—What did you fall out about?
Celia—Why, we hadn't been engaged a week before he quit buying boxes, and brought me candy in a paper bag.—Detroit Free Press.



SECRETS OF FRUIT GROWING.

C. A. Green has been photographing orchards, vineyards, berry fields, etc., and has collected over 100 photographs in a new book with helpful suggestions to fruit growers, instructing the reader in the secrets of fruit growing. It is unlike anything published, illustrating and describing method of planting and growing trees, etc. Something every fruit grower should have. The price is 25c., but we will accept 10c. if you will mention this paper. Our new fruit catalogue will be sent in the same package. Address, GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.



CIDER MACHINERY
Knuckle Joint and Screw Presses, Grators, Elevators, Pumps, etc. Send for Catalogue
Boomer & Boschert Press Co.,
347 W. Water St., Syracuse, N. Y.

PREPARE FOR WAR IN TIME OF PEACE!

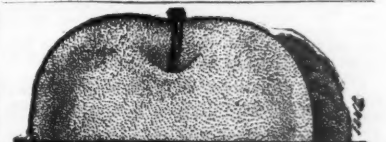


Whatever you intend to do about **SPRAYING** prepare for it during the winter. Order your Spraying outfit and material now and you are prepared for war.

Knapsack Sprayers, Barrel Pumps, Bordeaux Mixture, Insecticides, Fungicides, etc.

LENOX SPRAYER & CHEMICAL CO.
Dpt. B **PITTSFIELD, MASS.**

SEND for OUR BOOK on SPRAYING.



THE APPLE MAN
above all others is the one who needs to spray. Good, smooth, even sized, disease-free, salable apples are now an impossibility without spraying. For the apple man's use nothing quite equals our
Century Barrel Sprayer.
Submerged brass cylinder, brass ball valves, overhauling plunger packing, automatic agitator. Unequalled for durability, ease of operation, free water ways. Eighteen styles of sprayers. Catalogue with formulas and testimonials free.
THE DEMING COMPANY, SALEM, OHIO.
Western Agts., Menion & Hubbard, Chicago.



Beavers know a heap more than white men, says Denver Field and Farm. When the winter is to be long and cold they always know in advance so they can lay in supplies. They eat the bark of trees, particularly cottonwood and willow. To get this they cut down the whole tree, cut it up in sections and bury it in the bottom of the dam. They cut down a tree fifty or seventy-five feet in height, cut the butt end into sections, beginning at about six feet and gradually lengthening as the tree gets smaller toward the top. Then, working in gangs of seven, they drag these logs down to the pond they have made by damming up a river, and bury the logs down at the bottom. Some of the beavers take a good breath and sink with the logs, fitting them into places which have previously been made. The others go and get rocks to pile on the logs to hold them down. They have to hurry, because the beavers under water can not stay down more than twenty minutes and in that time the logs must be fastened. When the rocks are all laid on and plastered the beavers come up to the top to breathe and then go back again to finish the job. In the winter they go down and bring up a log, taking it to their house to be eaten. They eat the bark off and a little of the wood. The rest they take outside and let it float away. When we find the beavers laying in a great many of these logs we can count on a terrible winter.

"Of the buffalo that could see us, which were only those on the edge of the herd, only one seemed to be disturbed by our intrusion on that vast prairie. This was an enormous bull which towered head and shoulders above the others. He was near the head of the column and left the ranks on reaching the railroad. Advancing toward the locomotive he came to within a few yards of it, where, with nose to the ground he pawed the dirt and bellowed and snorted defiance, showing every disposition to forcibly resent our coming into his domain."

"To a person acquainted with spiders and their habits nothing appears more ridiculous than the alarm which a common house spider will cause to some people. We have very few poisonous or dangerous spiders in this country. Though the bite of a spider is venomous, it is fatal only to insects and animals. The quantity of the poison is so minute that it can do no harm of any consequence to a person who is in ordinary health. In the sultry months, when the blood is hot and irritable, the bite of a spider is most liable to result in some danger. Few objects are more repulsive to people generally than the spider, and this arises probably from the frightful

I Will Cure You of Rheumatism

Else No Money is Wanted.

Any honest person who suffers from Rheumatism is welcome to this offer. I am a specialist in Rheumatism, and have treated more cases than any other physician, I think. For 16 years I made 2,000 experiments with different drugs, testing all known remedies while searching the world for something better. Nine years ago I found a costly chemical in Germany which, with my previous discoveries, gives me a certain cure.

I don't mean that it can turn bony joints into flesh again; but it can cure the disease at any stage, completely and forever. I have done it fully 100,000 times.

I know this so well that I will furnish my remedy on trial. Simply write me a postal for my book on Rheumatism, and I will mail you an order on your druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure. Take it for a month at my risk. If it succeeds, the cost is only \$5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it.

I mean that exactly. If you say the results are not what I claim, I don't expect a penny from you.

I have no samples. Any mere sample that can affect chronic Rheumatism must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs and it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood. My remedy does that even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. It has cured the oldest cases that I ever met. And in all my experience—in all my 2,000 tests—I never found another remedy that would cure one chronic case in ten.

Write me and I will send you the order. Try my remedy for a month, as it can't harm you anyway. If it fails it is free.

Address Dr. Shoop, Box 410, Racine, Wis. Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

stories which every one has heard of the tarantula and the effects of its wound. Only some tarantulas of the tropical climates are poisonous.

"I had rather have a house full of common spiders than full of flies. A close acquaintance with the little fellows lessens our antipathy to them. They perform surprising and curious feats, and are intelligent, cunning and frugal. The little gray colored spider, Attus familiaris, does not build a web, but lives in the crevices in the walls, window sashes, clapboards and such places, and it runs over the floors or along the walls and catches flies. No panther or cat can vie with this little fellow in the skill and adroitness with which it stealthily approaches and captures its game. He is perfectly harmless, but not one housewife in a hundred appears to know it, for she will have a 'conniption' fit every time she sees one."

The breeding place of the teal and its living place until it starts South is typical of its habits. It selects a bank touching upon shallow water, grown up thickly with weeds. Six inches of water will be enough, for it likes to potter about in the mud, and it has brain enough to know that in water of the kind no big muskellunge is going to get it or its young; it has only turtles to fear and water snakes when swimming about with the brood and skunks, minks, coons and wildcats at night. Later in the summer it will move to a part of the lake where the rice is showing green a foot above the surface, and it will sleep there at night until it goes South, flying far out in daylight hours in search of food. It will return again and again to its roosting place, though the dark be lit up with gun flashes night after night, and it will generally pitch at dark within fifty yards of the spot whence it rose in the morning.

I have known many prisoners to make companions of bugs, of real bugs, cockroaches, spiders and things of that sort. I know one man who had been condemned to solitary confinement who had actually trained a couple of spiders and a gang of roaches so that they would come to him at regular intervals for food. He would rap on the side of his cell and they would scamper out of their hiding places and rush to the point where he tapped on the floor or on the wall with his hand. They were educated, and when he would talk to them and fondle them they seemed to understand at least that it was a friendly and affectionate sort of thing.

The world might shrink from the touch of the criminal's hands. Men might not want to touch palms with him. But with the pet spiders and the pet roaches it was different. Apparently they loved him, and he was more to them than all the vast body of men on the outside of the prison.

Neither man nor the entire animal kingdom has a monopoly on coughing, or even getting red in the face in an effort to throw off foreign substances, says Rural World. Before there was a vertebrate on earth, while man was in the process of evolution through the vegetable world, Etada Tuessin—that is what the botanists call him, while we know him as "the coughing bean"—coughed, got red in the face, and blew the dust out of his lungs.

Recently botanists have been giving special attention to this bean, and tell interesting things about it. It is a native of warm and moist tropical countries, and objects most emphatically to dust. It has an effective means of getting rid of objectionable matter. When dust settles on the breathing pores in the leaves of the plant and chokes them a gas accumulates inside, and, when it gains sufficient pressure, there comes an explosion with a sound like coughing, and the dust is blown from its lodgment. And, more strange still, the plant gets red in the face through the effort.

Birds Nesting About Rochester, N. Y.

—The Post Express reports the following nests found in a wooded section of this city: Song sparrow, 30; robin, 24; yellow warbler, 15; field sparrow, 10; catbird, 9; chipping sparrow, 9; oriole, 7; redstart, 6; indigo bunting, 6; blue bird, 6; vesper sparrow, 5; king bird, 5; Wilson thrush, 5; wood thrush, 5; oven bird, 5; pewee, 5; cedar waxwing, 5; east flycatcher, 5; savanna sparrow, 3; red-eyed vireo, 3; Maryland yellow throat, 3; meadow lark, 2; crow, 2;

warbling vireo, 2; red wing, 2; goldfinch, 2; phoebe, 1; spotted sandpiper, 1; horned lark, 1; downy woodpecker, 1; humming bird, 1; yellow-throated vireo, 1; blackbill cuckoo, 1; flicker, 1; alder flycatcher, 1; yellow warblers with cowbird young, 2. The total nests were 193, total species nesting thirty-eight. It is proposed by the section to continue and extend these investigations, hoping to discover the increase or decrease of bird life in this section with some of its causes.

The love of animals is rather characteristic of genius, although it is by no means confined to it. Alexandre Dumas, for instance, was very fond of dogs, and his place, Monte Cristo, swarmed with all sorts and conditions of them. Whenever he saw a dog that looked hungry or uncared for he took it in. This story is told of him. He found a sorry cur and gave it shelter. Then the dogkeeper of Monte Cristo said to his master: "Mon-sieur, we have now not less than thirteen dogs. I do not object in the least to the number, only thirteen presages bad luck." "That may be so," was Dumas's answer, "so go out at once and bring me in the fourteenth."

A Chain is no stronger than its weakest link. A fertilizer deficient in

POTASH

is just as dangerous as a chain with a cracked link.

Our money winning books are needed by every man who owns a field and a plow, and who desires to get the most out of them. They are free. Send postal card. GERMAN KALI WORKS, 95 Nassau St., New York

IRON AGE

We show a few of the famous Iron Age farm and garden implements that have grown in popularity for half a century. Every one reduces the cost of the crop, saves time, trouble, and work.

They were first in the field, and are still first in favor. Write and learn what they will save you.

The new Iron Age Book, full of interest for every farmer and gardener, is free.

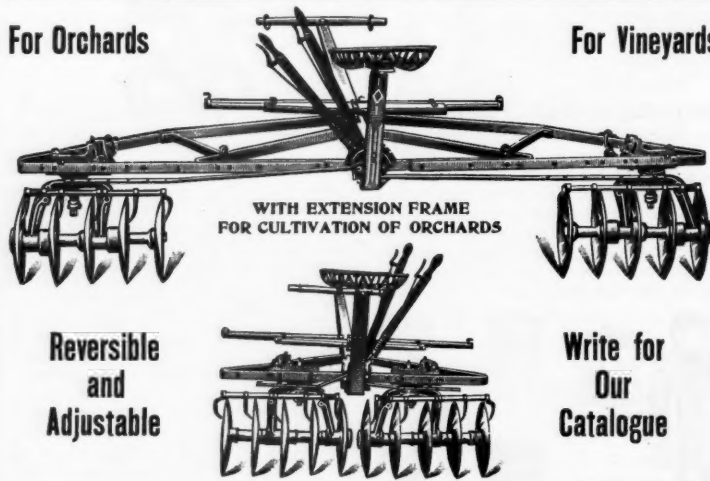
BATEMAN MFG. CO.
Box 160, Grenloch, N. J.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

The Diamond Disk Harrow

For Orchards

For Vineyards



THE JOHNSTON HARVESTER CO.,
Box CQ, Batavia, New York, U. S. A.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

TILE DRAINED LAND is the earliest, easiest worked and most productive land. By using tile you get rid of the surplus water and admit the air to the soil. **ACRICULTURAL DRAIN TILE** meets every requirement. Make also Sewer Pipe, Red and Fire Brick, Chimney Tops, Encaustic Side Walk Tiles, etc. Write for what you want and prices. JOHN H. JACKSON, 90 Third Ave. Albany, N.Y.



Works on either standing timber or stumps. Will pull an ordinary Grub in 15 minutes. Makes a clean sweep of Two Acres at a Sifting. A man, a boy and a horse can operate it. No heavy chains or rods to handle. The crop on a few acres the first year will pay for the Machine. Send postal card for illustration Catalogue, giving price, terms and testimonials. **MILNE MFG. CO., 825 8th St., Monmouth, Ill.** (Address Milne Bros. for Shetland Pony Catalogue.)

REYNOLDS EXPERIENCE in HORTICULTURE.

ARE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES
BENEFICIAL TO AGRICULTURISTS?

There seems to be a growing dissatisfaction among agriculturists with agricultural colleges and a conviction that the money appropriated by congress, through the Morrill Land Grant bill, to the states to sustain such colleges has resulted in but slight, if any, benefit to practical agriculturists. This dissatisfaction was voiced in the resolutions passed at the recent meeting of the National grange at Lansing, Michigan. Many of those who are disposed to disparage the influence of agricultural colleges are ready to admit that the various agricultural experiment stations have greatly helped farmers and horticulturists by the discoveries they have made in the applying of the sciences, taught in the agricultural colleges, to the growing of plants and in the breeding, feeding and caring for live stock and their products. It seems to me that in conceding so much they have admitted the usefulness of the colleges, for how could the experiment stations carry on their work without professors, educated in the sciences applicable to agriculture (and these comprise nearly all the leading sciences), and these teachers are the product of agricultural colleges. I recollect that in the earlier years of experiment stations complaint was made that they were very much restricted in their work by the scarcity of properly educated teachers and for many years the graduates of agricultural colleges were caught up by the stations and failed to find their way into practical agriculture and horticulture.

That there has been great improvement in the various branches of agriculture since the passage by congress, in 1862, of the Morrill bill I think few familiar with the history of agriculture in this country will question. Much of that improvement, I submit, has resulted from the light science has shed upon the operations of nature, conveyed to practical agriculturists, through the bulletins of experiment stations, the lectures of their professors and agricultural and horticultural newspapers. Many of the phenomena in the growth of vegetation had long been observed by practical tillers of the soil, but the causes were not understood and the knowledge was of little benefit. Science in the analysis of soils and products ascertained that but three of the chemical ingredients, indispensable in the growth of plants, were present in most soils in such limited quantities as to call for the application of fertilizers, and, in consequence, commercial fertilizers, containing those ingredients came into extensive use and yields of wheat and many other products were brought up to an equality with those produced on virgin soils. The most costly ingredient in those fertilizers was nitrogen. Farmers had observed for many years, that plowing under clover had maintained large successive crops of wheat, but they knew not why until scientists discovered that certain leguminous plants, including clover, had the means of abstracting nitrogen from the atmosphere. Horticulturists had for many years observed the destructive blight of fruit trees but were unable to discover the cause or remedy although discussions were continued through the press and in public gatherings until a college graduate discovered that a microbe enters the ends of branches and causes the blight and that the most effectual remedy is to cut off and burn the affected portions of the tree. And how many of the mildews, blights and other species of fungi and insects that have attacked the crops and trees and plants of the agriculturists and horticulturists causing immense losses to those patient, hard-working classes of our fellow citizens have college bred men discovered and pointed out the way to destroy! Almost every year practical agriculturists are met by some new insect or fungi and appeal to the college educated entomologist or botanist to come to their aid and save them from the loss that the new enemy bids fair to entail.

I certainly would encourage every agriculturist, who can possibly afford the expense, to give his sons a college education that they may understand the sciences manifested in nature, and, although they may not be able to conduct original investigations and make discoveries, they may be qualified to understand and use the discoveries made by others with better appliances for pursuing investigations. I know of no vocation that calls for the application of so many of the natural sciences as that of

tilling the soil and converting the constituents of the mineral kingdom into the various species of the vegetable and animal kingdoms.—P. C. Reynolds.

Best Soil for Orchards.

It is but a few years since we have paid much attention to the kind of soil we set an orchard in; since we realized that we must unite the scientific with the practical; and it was not until the scientific fellows came to the growers of the orchard and explained the nature of the soil to us, says J. W. Stanton in his essay. We were told when we got ready to set an orchard that any land that would produce fifty bushels of corn to the acre and was not too flat, would grow an orchard. So far that is, in my opinion, a fact; but we grow an orchard to produce fruit, to grow apples, not altogether to grow trees. My observation has been that, if you plant an orchard on land that is too rich in nitrogen, you will grow splendid trees, you will grow trees very fast, and you will grow a tree that will be very handsome, but it will be long in coming into bearing, it will grow a soft, porous tree, and when it does come into bearing, it will grow a wonderful crop and probably break all to pieces, and the orchard is dilapidated nearly at the start, because you have too much nitrogen. That kind of soil is not adapted to growing an orchard very successfully. In my opinion the best soil is the light loam with a clay sub-soil that will grow a tree of medium size and not too fast, because a tree partakes of the nature of the soil. If the texture of the soil is close naturally you will have a tree which is close in its texture, a close, hard wood, able to bear fruit and not too soft. There are a great many reasons why that is the best kind of tree. It is not nearly so susceptible to disease as a soft tree, it will come into bearing earlier and will bear just as much a crop of fruit as it is able to bear and it will put into that fruit a better flavor, and put on the fruit a better color.

Vegetarianism.—If a man can be cruel and be a Christian, then a butcher can be a Christian. But in our conception of the word, Christianity is as far from cruelty as love from hate. When the Christian world wakes up from its conscienceless sleep on this subject as it has on human slaveries, there will be no slaughter pens, and no butchers condemned to a life of hardened brutality and cruelty. The craving for stimulants has its origin in flesh eating. The vegetarian races are total abstainers.—The Vegetarian.

Pruning Bartlett's.—Your treatment of Bartlett pears, which run to wood instead of fruit, seems to have been all right because continued cutting back does lead to excessive wood growth, but you do not say what the effect of allowing them to go unpruned last year was. Did they bear more fruit last summer after such treatment? If so, it would be well to shorten in those long branches, trusting to the new growth to make fruit spurs in the future. If, however, in spite of the treatment you still get more wood growth and no fruit, it may be that you need pollination by some other variety.

Plant Many Kinds.—When an apple orchard is being planted different varieties ought to be mixed together in adjacent rows to insure cross-fertilization of the blossoms by bees. The Vermont experiment station is just publishing the results of experiments which go to show that a majority of varieties of apples do not bear good crops unless mixed in this way. Northern Spy, for example, seldom, or never gives a full crop when its blossoms are not pollinated from trees of some other variety.

According to Professor Budd a cherry orchard does best when planted thickly in rows running north and south, and giving a wider space between the rows to admit the sun and allow free circulation of air. Cherry orchards when the rows were twenty-four feet apart and the trees ten feet apart in the rows have done better than those planted in the usual way.

Professor Popenoe of Kansas, speaking to the writer said: "We grow only three varieties of pears in this state now,—Keefer, Keffer and Kiefer." This illustrates the case fully.

Police Captain: "So you shot the dog. Was he mad?" Officer Grogan: "No, sir; but th' leddy that owned him was."—Detroit Free Press.

Yes, Green's Fruit Grower will take two-cent or one-cent postage stamps in payment for subscription. Send them on without delay. You will do us a great favor by renewing your subscription now. Don't send checks for less than \$2.00.

ARE YOUR KIDNEYS WEAK?

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

To Prove What the Great Kidney Remedy, Swamp-Root, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of Green's Fruit Grower May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Absolutely Free by Mail.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work.

Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the great kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for many kinds of diseases, and if permitted to continue much suffering with fatal results are sure to follow. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often during the day and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Unhealthy kidneys cause rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles; makes your head ache and back ache, causes indigestion, stomach and liver trouble, you get a sallow, yellow complexion, makes you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.

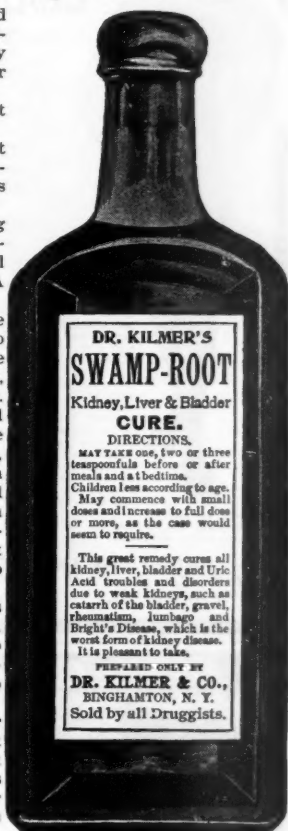
The cure for these troubles is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the world-famous kidney remedy. In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand twenty-four hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney ailments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy for kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the

SPECIAL NOTICE.—You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful remedy, Swamp-Root, sent absolutely free by mail, also a book telling all about Swamp-Root, and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women who owe their good health, in fact their very lives, to the great curative properties of Swamp-Root. In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say you read this generous offer in Green's Fruit Grower.



(Swamp-Root is pleasant to take.) regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.



BISQUE DOLL

REGISTRATION APPLIED FOR.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

SPECIAL 60-DAY OFFER To Introduce Our Latest Large, Powerful Achromatic Telescope, The Excelsior.



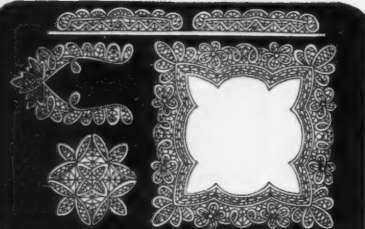
NEEDED ON FARM, SEA OR RANCH. POSITIVELY such a good Telescope was never sold for this price before. These Telescopes are made by one of the largest manufacturers of Europe, measure closed 19 inches and open over 3-1/2 feet in 5 sections. They are BRASS BOUND, BRASS SAFETY CAP on each end to exclude dust, etc., with POWERFUL LENSES, scientifically ground and adjusted. GUARANTEED BY THE MAKER. Heretofore, telescopes of this size have been sold for from \$5.00 to \$8.00. Every sojourner in the country or at seaside resorts should certainly secure one of these instruments; and no farmer should be without one. Objects miles away are brought to view with astonishing clearness. Sent by mail or express, safely packed, prepaid, for only 99c. Our new catalogue of Telescopes, etc., sent with each order. This is a grand offer and you should not miss it. We WARRANT each Telescope JUST AS REPRESENTED or money refunded. WANTS ANOTHER? Brandy, Va. Gentle.—Please send another Telescope, money enclosed. Other was a bargain, good as instruments costing many times the money.—R. C. ALLEN. Send 99c, by Registered Letter, Post-Office Money Order, Express Money Order or Bank Draft payable to our order, or have your check or money order order for you. EXCELSIOR IMPORTING COMPANY, Dept. E 896 Broadway, NEW YORK.

FREE**Elegant
Suit of
Boys'
Clothes**

You can take your choice of light, dark and medium colors and have any size to fit boys from three to fifteen years of age. Patterns are all new, neat and nobby, and the suits are elegantly made, very durable and perfect fitting.

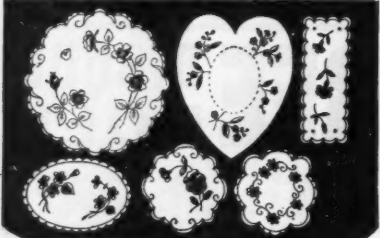
Could not be better, if made to order by the finest merchant tailor. **WE GIVE THEM AWAY ABSOLUTELY FREE**, and this is how we do it. We want to introduce our new SILVER ALUMINUM HAIRPINS, which we guarantee not to tarnish, and to be the best hairpins made. They are light, pretty and everlasting. ANY ONE who will sell twenty cards of them among their friends and neighbors, at 10c each, can have choice of these elegant suits FREE. **SEND US NO MONEY. WE TRUST YOU WITH THE GOODS.** Simply send us your name and address, and we will send the hairpins and instructions by mail POSTPAID, at once. When they are sold, send us the two dollars you get for them, and we will send the suit, any size from three to fifteen years of age, to pay you for your trouble. Every suit sent same day money is received. This is an honest offer. Address,

PHILIP EDWARD & CO.
N. W. Cor. State and Monroe Sts.
Chicago, Ill. Dept. 206

**FREE**

To introduce **WOMAN'S WORLD** in your home we make you a present appreciated by every lady. **WOMAN'S WORLD** has a circulation of 800,000 and is the best high-class illustrated magazine ever published at a popular price. Send only ten cents, our special rate for a six months' trial subscription, and we will send **WOMAN'S WORLD** for six months, and you will get **FREE** by return mail TEN beautiful designs and patterns—the centerpiece, photo frame, three large doilies and napkin ring—216 square inches of fine linen stamped with the latest designs as illustrated below; also the fine **Rattenberg handkerchief**, collar, tie-end, etc., shown above—all different—all ready to work—216 square inches more—and all **ABSOLUTELY FREE—IN ALL 432 SQUARE INCHES.** Address:

WOMAN'S WORLD, Dept. F, Chicago.

**High-Grade Flower Seeds.****22 Packages 10c. FOR**

KINDS. 16 Poppy, 12 Portulaca, 20 Aster, 10 Candytuft, 10 Four O'clock, 10 Bat. Button, 10 Morn. Glory, 6 Marigold, 12 10-Wks. Stock, 5 Echinolola, 8 Swt. William, 8 Sweet Peas, 10 Zinnia, 12 Petunia, 10 Larkspur, 6 Sweet Alyssum, Nasturtium, 10 Calliopala, Balsam, 12 Pinks, Sweet Mignonette.

All of the above sent to any address, post-paid, for 10c. silver or six two-cent stamps. As a premium, and to introduce our seeds into every household, we will also send a collection of fine beautiful bulbs free with Catalogue. **SOMERVILLE NURSERY, Somerville, Mass.**

**SEEDS, PLANTS, ROSES,
Bulbs, Vines, Shrubs, Fruit and Ornamental Trees**

The best by 49 years test, 1,000 acres, 40 in hardy roses, 44 greenhouses of Palms, Ferns, Ficus, Geraniums, Everblooming Roses and other things too numerous to mention, Seeds, Plants, Roses, Etc., by mail, postpaid, safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Elegant 168 page catalogue free, send for it and see what values we give for a little money; a number of cheap collections of Seeds, Plants, Trees, Etc., offered which will interest you.

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.,
Box 74, PAINEVILLE, OHIO.

**Our Summer Boarders at
the Farm.**

AN ACTUAL EXPERIENCE.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by L. E. L.

[Since millions of dollars are taken in by farmers in various parts of the country each season, through summer boarders, and many are anxious to learn about the subject, I have thought that the following might be read with interest.—Editor.]

CONTINUED.

A lady and baby were to come the first week in June. A week later two other families. Such digging and sweeping, scouring and scrubbing we had for a few days. Saturday found us with the rooms all ready, from ceiling to floor. The windows shining, fresh white curtains, and everything looking clean and inviting. In the afternoon father and I drove out to the station to meet our boarder. We found her a sweet looking, young woman, with a cunning little one. I took to her at once and during our drive became quite well acquainted. Mother met her in her kind motherly way and made her feel at home. She seemed delighted with everything and mother felt very proud of her success so far. In fact was so pleased she looked forward with pleasure to the coming of the others, feeling certain they would prove quite as satisfactory.

Saturday came all too soon for me, and found us up to our neck with work. But we waded through and after noon found us with everything ready for the new arrivals. The swing shelves in the cellar were actually groaning under their weight of good things and I sighed as I looked upon the array of pies, cakes and bread and thought how empty the shelves would be by the first of the week and the work in store for us. I went up stairs to dress, in anything but a hopeful frame of mind. I had never viewed it in the same way mother had, and now all my golden summer dreams would never be realized, I knew. I would be confined very closely and above all my peaceful afternoons would be spoiled by those noisy children. I knew they would be noisy and think of it—five children and another baby. Three of the children were boys. Oh, my! and I shuddered as I thought of it. The visions of the things I had planned to buy came before me and I grew more cheerful, determining to take it as it came and be happy in the reward that would follow.

This time father and brother took the big wagon to meet them and before evening they had all arrived and were settled in their rooms. Mrs. Jenkins and her boy and girl occupying one room, the Williams family two rooms. I breathed a sigh of relief when the first meal was over, they took themselves off and we were left to ourselves.

"Jerusalem, what a crowd!" exclaimed John, "I wish you women joy," and he laughed, feeling certain we would be sick of our bargain in a very short time. Mother was one of those cheerful, hopeful kind and having once made up her mind to undertake this determined to go through with it. Although more inclined to be doubtful of success I had enlisted on her side and was going to stick to it also.

Sunday passed serenely and pleasantly, nothing happened to disturb our peace of mind and mother was happy indeed upon seeing how smoothly the domestic machinery ran. By Monday we had formed our opinion of our boarders. Mrs. Jenkins was pleasant and agreeable if all went smoothly, but the children were badly managed or not managed at all and bid fare to become a nuisance. Mrs. Williams was very irritable and fault finding and her two boys simply incorrigible. Her mother-in-law was a quiet, motherly old lady and made herself at home and was just splendid.

On the following Sunday our peaceful Sabbath quiet was disturbed. The children persisted in running up and down stairs with all the noise possible. They played marbles and jacks all morning on the piazza and in the afternoon changed the programme by quarreling, filling the air with delightful music as they came to blows. The respective parents, aroused from peaceful slumbers came to the rescue and were nearly involved in a quarrel themselves in endeavoring to settle affairs and take the part of their petted offsprings. As a result all hands marched to their rooms and peace once more reigned supreme.

Follow the Keystone

When you buy a watch, first select the works and then tell the jeweler you want a Jas. Boss Stiffened Gold Case. To protect yourself from deception be guided by the Keystone trade-mark which you will find in every

JAS. BOSS

Stiffened Watch Case

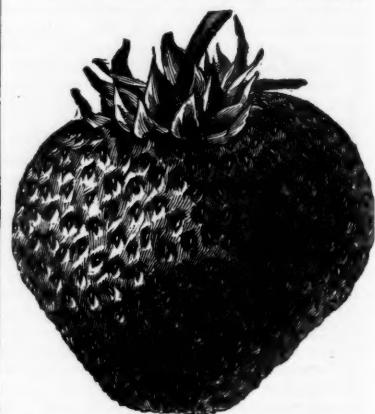
Better than an all-gold case because stronger; cheaper because no gold is wasted. The Jas. Boss Case is guaranteed for 25 years. Won't wear thin. Send for book.

The Keystone Watch Case Company, Philadelphia.

One Cent buys a postal card which will carry your address for

GREAT CROPS OF STRAWBERRIES

AND HOW TO GROW THEM



The best book on strawberry growing ever written. It tells how to grow the biggest crops of big berries ever produced. The book is a treatise on **Plant Physiology** and explains how to make plants bear **Big Berries and Lots of Them**. The only thoroughbred scientifically grown **Strawberry Plants** to be had for spring planting. One of them is worth a dozen common scrub plants. They grow **Big Red Berries**.

GOLD IN STRAWBERRIES

There is **GOLD** IN **STRAWBERRIES** if you go at it right. The book tells how to dig it out. It will be sent to all who received it last year without their writing for it.

It is sent free to all readers of **GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER**. Send your address to

R. M. KELLOGG,
Three Rivers, Michigan.

READY JANUARY 15th.
Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

TREEGROWN FROM SELECTED BEARING TREES
FREE OUR BOOK HOW TO GROW FRUIT
WE FREIGHT PAY IT SEND FOR IT
TITUS NURSERY NEMAHANEB

EVERGREENS
Hardy sorts, Nursery grown, for wind-breaks, ornament and hedges. Prepaid, \$1 to \$10 per 100-50 Great Bargains to select from. Write at once for free Catalogue and Bargain Sheet. Local Agents wanted.
D. Hill, Evergreen Specialist, Dundee, Ill.

Apple Trees FOR SALE.

ALSO
Plum, Peach, Pear, Quince and Ornamental Trees.

Also Grape Vines

BERRY PLANTS, Etc.
All at Half Agents' Prices.
Let us price your list of wants. Catalogue free.
Address,
GREEN'S NURSERY CO.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

FREE KIDNEY AND BLADDER CURE

Mailed to all Sufferers from Disorders of the
Kidneys and Bladder, Bright's Disease,
Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in
the Back, Dropsy, etc.

The following letter from Hon. I. A. Hopkins, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, Ellsworth, Kan., tells how Alkavis cured after he made up his mind that he had but a short time to live.

Gentlemen:—I believe and know that I owe my life to Alkavis. I had been troubled with Kidney and Bladder Trouble for years. My limbs were swollen with Rheumatism so that I could hardly walk. I had to get up every hour of the night to urinate. I passed great quantities of blood on account of hemorrhage of the Kidneys and Bladder. I tried and had been trying everything in the shape of Medicine for Kidney Trouble that I could think of or that the Doctors recommended, but nothing helped me. I made up my mind that I had only a short time to live. I sent you for three bottles of Alkavis; began to take it, and before I had taken it one week began to get better. My Kidney trouble and Rheumatism were soon gone and I am in good health now. I have recommended Alkavis to a great many people and all have been benefited by its use.



MRS. MARY FOX, Seymour, Iowa.

Rheumatism were soon gone and I am in good health now. I have recommended Alkavis to a great many people and all have been benefited by its use.

Gratefully yours, I. A. HOPKINS.
Mrs. Ida A. Francis, of Mooresville, Ind., writes: "She had been bothered with Kidney and Bladder Trouble for years; was also troubled with Rheumatism, Female Complaint and Irregular Menses, also symptoms of Dropsy. Tried many physicians but received little benefit. Two years ago took Alkavis and was completely cured." Mrs. Mary Fox, Seymour, Iowa; Miss Viola Dearing, Petersburg, Ind.; Mrs. Jas. Young, Kent, Ohio, and many other ladies join in testifying to the wonderful curative powers of Alkavis in various forms of Kidney and allied diseases, and in disorders peculiar to womanhood.

That you may judge of the value of this Great Discovery for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by mail free. It is a Sure Specific and cannot fail.

Address, The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 439 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

about a country that produces paying crops in Summer, Fall, Winter, and Spring, where land is cheap, climate the healthiest, write to

J. E. INGRAHAM,
3rd V. P., F. E. C. Ry. Co., ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.
Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

CANNING MACHINERY DANIEL G. TRENCH & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

FENCE YOUR ORCHARDS

and Farms with the Superior Fence Machine. With it you can weave your own wire fence to conform to the land for ONE-HALF THE COST of ready-made fencing. It is also invaluable to repair wire fences with cross stays. The price is so low you can't afford not to buy it. Write us for circulars showing different styles of fencing, and ask us for our special introductory offer.

SUPERIOR FENCE MACHINE CO.,
187 Grand River Ave. DETROIT, MICH.

WE CAN SELL YOUR FARM

We can get cash for your farm wherever located. Send description and we will show you how. Bank references. A. A. ROTTNER & CO., 821 Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. Established 1893.

GENERAL CLUBBING LIST.

Subscribers of GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER who may desire some other periodical in connection with it are offered the following to select from. The figures in the first column show the regular price of FRUIT GROWER and the publication named. Those in the second column show the price at which the publication named and the FRUIT GROWER will both be sent for one year. At these figures you can get many of the publications named at a third less than the regular subscription price. When more than one publication besides the FRUIT GROWER is wanted, send list of papers wanted and we will furnish the price for the same. We cannot send sample copies of any paper except our own. Requests for others must be sent direct to the office of the paper wanted.

New York Ledger, monthly.....	\$1 50	\$1 00
Rural New Yorker, New York City 1 50	1 30	
Ladies' World.....	90	60
Cosmopolitan, New York City.....	1 50	1 25
Munsey's Magazine, N. Y. City.....	1 50	1 25
Argosy.....	1 50	1 00
Farm and Home.....	1 00	50
Woman's Home Companion.....	1 50	90
Farm and Fireside.....	1 00	50
Ohio Farmer.....	1 10	75
Conkey's Home Journal.....	1 00	60
Reliable Poultry Journal.....	1 00	50
Farm Poultry.....	1 50	1 00
Poultry Keeper.....	1 00	50
Success.....	1 50	1 25
Agricultural Epitome.....	1 00	60
Practical Farmer.....	1 50	1 00
Gleanings in Bee Culture.....	1 50	1 25
American Poultry Advocate.....	75	50
Everybody's Magazine.....	1 50	1 25
Frank Leslie's Monthly.....	1 50	1 00
Vick's Magazine.....	1 00	50
Farm Journal.....	1 00	50
New York Weekly Tribune Farmer 1 50	75	
Orange Judd Farmer.....	1 50	1 00
American Agriculturist.....	1 50	1 25
Missouri Valley Farmer.....	1 00	50
Home and Flowers.....	1 50	1 00
Good Housekeeping.....	1 50	1 00

Enclose bank draft on New York, P. O. order or express money order, and your order will be filled. Individual checks not taken. GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.



When you get ready to settle down in a home of your own I trust you will be satisfied with a modest equipment. I have noticed that the sons and daughters of successful men are, in most instances, not satisfied to begin life where the father began. Often the father began life very poor, and was compelled to do without many comforts. His early struggles were so severe, and the hope of reward was so slight, if his children should be offered the success he achieved by following in the same path that he was compelled to tread, they would not accept the work or the reward he received. Indeed there are many sons and daughters who are not satisfied to begin life where the father left off after his many years of struggle and privation. The father's early experience has taught him to be economical. He has no extravagant tastes, and while he may have a comfortable, often elegant house and grounds, his sons and daughters may think that he does not live fully up to the possibilities of the situation. Therefore, when these sons and daughters begin life for themselves, their ambition is to have a more expensive home, and to live in a more expensive manner than their parents did during the closing years of their lives, after a successful career. If you will stop to consider for a moment you will see the result of such extravagance. Your father starting poor and empty handed makes a modest fortune, living in what he deems luxury, and you, his son, begins life with larger expenses than those of your father's in his better days. Your children begin married life with larger expenses than you attempt at the close of your career, and their children continue in the same ratio of extravagance and so on. It is easy to be seen that after a few generations the sons and daughters would not be satisfied with anything less than the revenues of a kingdom and the palace of a king. If we can limit our expenditures, and put a curb upon our ambition to live in great style, we will add much to our enjoyment of life. The older I get the greater appreciation I have for simplicity of life and simplicity of character. I like to see a home that is in no way pretentious, and I like to see a man or woman who is modest and not continually looking for applause. There are thousands upon thousands of people in every city, and many in every village and township, who are constantly living beyond their means. No one is better aware of this fact than the grocer who is unable to collect his bills for family supplies. Those who spend all they make have days of trouble ahead, for there will come reverses, and periods of sickness. Those who spend more than they make are treading on the verge of a volcano.

If our lives are simple and unpretentious, if we have no unreasonable ambitions, and I consider the ambition to secure a place in society where we do not naturally belong an unreasonable ambition, it is not necessary to spend large sums of money each year in order to be comfortable and happy. The necessities of life are not expensive. It is luxuries and the items bought for display that cost the most money. The first ten years of every young man's business career should be years of economy, for no one can expect to achieve success in less than that time. A doctor, lawyer, dentist or teacher can hardly hope to make himself known in less than ten years of persistent work. In business affairs ten years experience simply gets an enterprise under headway. Happy is the man who during these first ten years has an economical wife, and is himself economical, thus being enabled to live within his income. What is the result when a newly married couple start out in life spending more than their income? They are constantly being importuned to pay bills which they have no money on hand to liquidate. Often they borrow money which they are unable to repay. Many of the defalcations occurring through the country are brought about by extravagant living. The bank clerk, the department store cashier, or the young lawyer, is entrusted with money and the distressed condition of his private affairs tempts him to take that which does not belong to him. The world will never

know how many difficulties of this kind are brought about by extravagant living.

What is the main source of prosperity of an individual, a business firm or a nation? The reply must be, economy. There are, of course, exceptions to all rules. There are people who are made rich suddenly without economy, and sometimes without reason, but in the great majority of instances wealth is accumulated by economy. No matter how large a revenue an individual, a firm or a nation has, if more is spent than is received, failure is certain. It is difficult to estimate or appreciate what a life of economy, or thoughtful expenditure will yield. The result is somewhat marvelous. The result of unwise expenditure is also surprising in the direction of calamity.

Business Apple.—The Rural New Yorker, in advocating close planting of apple trees, 100 trees per acre adds: The above plan is for those who have made up their minds to go into orcharding for the profit there is in it, making it their business, not a secondary thing. If the orchard cannot have the use of all the land, and proper feeding, cultivating, spraying and trimming, as well as thinning out the fruit when necessary, then go on the present system. Set the trees thirty-five to forty feet apart, and get all you can from the land by putting it into grass or other crops. Those who thus plant their orchards and crop them, will be the ones who will proclaim aloud that orcharding does not pay, as thousands are shouting at the present time. There are many things on our farms needing great changes if profitably conducted, but there is nothing where a more radical change is required than in the present system of orcharding, as it is done on most of the farms, if profit is to be derived from it.

The weeping willow tree, it is said, came to America through the medium of Alexander Pope, the poet, who planted a willow twig on the banks of the Thames at his Twickenham villa. The twig came to him in a box of figs sent from Smyrna by a friend who had lost all in the South Sea bubble and had gone to that distant land to recoup his fortunes. A young British officer who came to Boston with the army to crush the rebellion of the American colonies, brought with him a twig from Pope's now beautiful willow tree, intending to plant it in America when he should comfortably settle down on lands confiscated from the conquered Americans. The young officer, disappointed in these expectations, gave the willow twig, wrapped in oil-silk, to John Parke Custis, Mrs. Washington's son, who planted it on his Abingdon estate in Virginia. It thrived and became the progenitor of all our willow trees.

Our Fruit Abroad.—Big handlers of American fruits in Europe report that this has been the most satisfactory season on record for the American fruit export trade. Shippers of fruit are learning that it pays to pick and pack their fruit with great care. American peaches wrapped separately in paper have reached European markets in prime condition and sell well. Apples of course are a staple. Plums, pears, nectarines, etc., mostly from California, also command a good market. But American grapes, figs and pineapples cannot compete; and the Europeans cannot be educated up to liking watermelons, while cantelopes from the south of Europe are so cheap that ours find little sale.

"Hi, Bill, looke here! I weighs four pounds more'n you!" "Aw, y'r cheatin Skinny! Youse got y'r han's in y'r pockets."—Baltimore News.

"Union" TEAM AND FARM HARNESS
for \$19.95.
Strong plump stock. Perfect in size, shape and finish. Traces, 1 1/2 in. double stitched. Pads, boot and kerf. Lines, 3/4 in. 18 ft. A GREAT LEADER because it gives satisfaction first, last, and always. Our "Union" Harness will please you in price and quality. Special, two heavy whole leather team collars \$3 EVERY HARNESS A HANDSOME. We make all styles of harness.

early, runabouts, road wagons, delivery and express wagons, spring wagons, trucks, farm wagons, buggies, phaetons, stanbopes, surreys. Also single buggy, truck and surrey harness, express, spring wagon, farm, team and lumber harness. OASH BUYERS' UNION, Manufacturers of Harness and Vehicles, Dept. F80 CHICAGO, ILL.

Plant Dimes—Harvest Dollars.

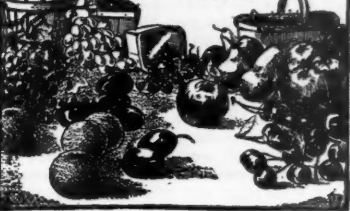
Lack of nitrogen in the soil is detrimental to the size and quality of the fruit. The cheapest and most available Ammoniate is

NITRATE OF SODA

A few cents worth applied to each tree will give the largest possible yield of choicest fruit, returning many times its cost.

Send your address on a Post Card for our Bulletin "Food for Plants," containing the views of the most eminent authorities as to how, when and what to feed plants for best commercial results, information which every horticulturist should know. It is FREE.

WILLIAM S. MYERS, Director,
12 John Street, Room 130
New York.



Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

"A land of music and flowers and birds."

OLD MEXICO

Is a more "foreign" land and has more interesting places and strange customs to attract the traveler from the United States than any country of Europe, and it is right at home. A winter trip to Mexico is delightful, and can be best made by the

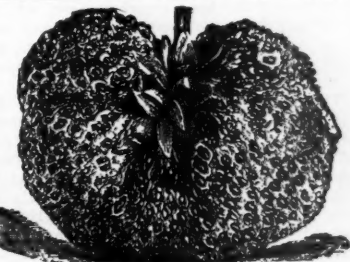
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Lots of facts regarding Mexico can be had at either of our 77 Information and Recreation Bureaus.

A copy of the 32-page Illustrated Catalogue of our Four Track Series sent free on receipt of a 2-cent stamp by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, New York Central Railroad, Grand Central Station, New York.

The Four-Track News for November, 1902, has an interesting article on Mexico. Sold by Newsdealers everywhere for 5 cents.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.



STRAWBERRIES

are my specialty and with an experience of 20 years I have selected and perfected a list of the leading and finest varieties. Camrose Early is a great leader. The earliest strawberry today. Lester Lovette, the latest, Duncan and Antio, the largest. My catalogue will tell you all about these and 50 other varieties. A fine selection of Raspberries and Blackberries, also Currants and Gooseberries. If you are going to plant largely of Grape Vines I am in a position to furnish large quantities at very low figures. Give us a new business for fruit growers. Everything true to name guaranteed. Catalogue free. Address D. BRANDT, Box 301 Bremen, Ohio.

**750,000
APPLE, PEACH, CHERRY**
and dwarf pear trees for sale at low prices, also other varieties of fruit trees, small fruits and everything for the orchard, garden and park.
\$21,000 received in one year from 25 acre Apple Orchard, the result of planting the best, thrifty, well-rooted, fresh dug trees. Buy direct from the grower and save half your money. Send for our FREE illustrated fruit and ornamental catalogues.
GREEN'S NURSERY CO.
Rochester, N. Y.

"Union" BUGGY
for \$39.95 Has no equal for comfort, style and wear at the price. We guarantee its excellence for two years. The price means quality. Has genuine leather trimming & leather quarter top. Long distance, self oiling axle. Silver trimmings. 1902 style "Union" BUGGIES AND THE TEST OF TIME.
We guarantee safe delivery and satisfaction. NEW CATALOGUE free on request, the largest vehicle and harness catalog issued. Contains the choicest line of
Send for Free Catalogue

The Building of Large Evaporators.

We have received many letters of late asking for information in regard to the process of the evaporation of fruit. These questions come to us since in Western New York are located a larger number of these very large evaporator machines or houses than are located in any other portion of this country. Many of our subscribers who are asking information on this and similar subjects neglect to enclose a postage stamp for reply. We must remind these friends that this is considered discourteous. Whenever a subscriber or any other person desires information of the editor, or of any other person, he should remember that the editor is asked to devote his time and the time of a stenographer in giving the desired information and that in addition to this he is required to pay the freight, that is the postage, he is being imposed upon.

In reply to these numerous inquiries we will say that we have made a journey to the proprietor of a large evaporator near here, expecting to secure information from him that would enable us to enlighten our readers fully in regard to the important subject of building evaporators and managing them, but discovered that it was too big a subject to be thus handled. We found that the evaporators used in the large fruit drying establishments of Western New York were not manufactured by any particular company, and sold at a certain price, but that they were constructed as a part of the building in which they are placed, and that they are made of any size desired and of various styles. Therefore, if our subscribers on the Pacific coast desire information as to how to build an evaporator house on a large scale, equipped with modern machinery, it would seem to be necessary that they should visit an evaporator house with a skilled mechanic.

This is the dawn of the farmers' day, says Hon. John W. Bookwalter. A struggle between the urban and the rural population of the country is in the initiative. In population the two elements are about equally divided. While they are half and half numerically, in wealth there is the widest divergence. The total wealth of the country is estimated at eighty-five thousand million dollars. Of this but twenty thousand million dollars are in the hands of the rural population or less than one-fourth of the total wealth of the country. This inequality did not always exist. Prior to the Civil war wealth was measurably about equally divided. The separation began with the imposition of the high tariff, and the adoption of the land grant system, which in almost one generation developed an area equal in productive capacity to that which required in the East several centuries to produce.

The one made the farmer buy at the highest prices, while the other made him sell at the lowest. Millions of acres of cheap land in a few years began furnishing the world breadstuffs and as it did so the value of every acre of Eastern farm land was correspondingly impaired and cheapened. With the tariff on one side as an enemy and the cheap lands on the other as a menace, it was not long until money seeking investment, flowed eastward. Agriculture had been rendered unprofitable. Year after year the land was rapidly taken up. Eventually the entire supply was exhausted. With this exhaustion came a slow but gradual rise in the price of cereals. Demand now follows swiftly on the heels of supply. No longer does a vast surplus stare the country in the face to fill outward bound ships. Nature is restoring the equilibrium. The two causes enumerated put agriculture for many years at a disadvantage. Low prices prevailed and there was little or no encouragement to engage in farming.

Too many farmers own more ground than they can attend to properly. I have often seen farms where half the land was covered with bushes and briars, trees which are neither ornamental nor useful, stone walls that have fallen down, rails scattered about, etc., etc. Now it appears to me that a place would be more profitable to have all the bushes and weeds cut, swampy land well drained—which by the way is always the best land,—fences up in good shape and when it is possible, the buildings and yard fences well painted; and certainly the looks of the place would be worth something, too. Then, in addition to planting plenty of fruit and ornamental trees about the place, it pays to put out shade trees along the sides of the road fronting your land.—L. P. Weldman.

Green's Fruit Grower can secure for its readers reduced rates on most newspapers and magazines. Write us for rates on the periodicals you wish to take.

Plant Reservoirs in the Desert.—Many a traveler in desert lands, when in danger of dying from thirst, has been saved by the plant known as the water or fishhook cactus, says Portland Telegram. During the moist season it stores up a large quantity of water for the subsequent dry one, when all the ground is parched with heat, and only channels filled with stones mark the course of former rivulets.

So well has this cactus provided for the safety of its precious liquid that it is no easy task to obtain it. The exterior skin is more impenetrable than the toughest leather, and, besides, it is protected with long wiry spines curved into hooks at the end, yet so strong and springy that if a large rock be thrown against them they remain uninjured. If the spines be burned off, one may, by long and tedious effort, cut through the rind with a stout knife; otherwise nothing but an axe will enable him to get at the interior of this well-armored plant. When the top is removed and a hollow made by scooping out some of the soft inner part, it immediately fills with water—cool and refreshing, though a blistering sun may have been beating upon the tough skin above it all day. The water when first obtained, had a whitish or shoney tint, but when settled is as clear as crystal.

Ants and Caterpillar.—A singular and in a sense exciting combat was witnessed by one of the correspondents of the Pierre Free Press, who observed a caterpillar one morning crawling along at a rapid rate. Pursuing him was a host of small black ants. The ants, being quicker than the caterpillar in their movements, would catch up with him, and one would mount his back and bite him. Pausing, the caterpillar would turn his head and bite and kill his tormentor. After slaughtering a dozen or more of his persecutors, the caterpillar showed signs of fatigue. The ants then made a combined attack. The caterpillar, however, was a good general. Betaking himself to a spear of grass, he backed up the stalk, followed by the ants, which, however, could approach only in single file. As one came near, the caterpillar seized it in his jaws and threw it to the ground. The ants, seeing that the caterpillar had too strong a position for them to overcome, also resorted to strategy. They began sawing through the grass stalk. In a few minutes the stalk fell, and hundreds of ants pounced upon the fallen caterpillar. He was killed at once, and the victors marched away in triumph.

Green's Fruit Grower wants you to work in your own locality at \$45.00 per week.

Write for particulars and conditions. Our object is to increase the circulation of our paper. We will pay you well for your services, in cash. You should begin work soon, therefore do not delay in applying for this position. It is work that any young or old person can do. Men, boys, girls and women have succeeded at such work. A subscriber from Canada called recently and said that it took him but a short time to get up a club of subscribers for Green's Fruit Grower. Send for particulars without delay.

"What on earth are you doing in here, Tommy?" asked his mother, peering into the darkness of the henhouse, whence had been coming for five minutes or more a series of dismal squawkings, accompanied by a loud flapping of wings. "I am trying," said Tommy, who seemed to be doing something with a knotted rope, "to fix this rooster so his alarm won't go off before 7 o'clock to-morrow morning."—Chicago Tribune.

What matters the autumn's coming
Or the fall of the ripened leaf?
There's an endless springtime nearing,
And winter's reign is brief.
Oh, sorrowful thoughts—forget them!
Look forth with a joy untold
To the time all hearts have faith in,
Where nothing we love grows old.
—Home and Flowers.

One single cabbage has been measured to give off two and one-half pints of water within a similar period. As for the amount big trees give off it is enormous. A sixty foot elm will have about seven million leaves. If spread out these would cover two hundred thousand square feet, or five acres. From these leaves there passes out into the air within a summer day over seven tons of water in the form of vapor.

"Now Willie," said the careful mother, "I don't want you to associate with those Smith boys—they are so rough and rude." "Not t' me, ther ain't. Why, I picked a fight an' licked 'em as soon as I struck de neighborhood."—Baltimore Herald.

DON'T SEND US A CENT

We Prepay All Transportation Charges, and deliver this ideal "Standard Washer" direct to your own door without asking you for a penny in advance. Just drop us a line, stating that you need or can use a washer in your family, and we will immediately ship one with all transportation charges prepaid.

30
DAYS
FREE
TRIAL



Our Washing Machine is Different from any other you ever saw. It can clean the clothes of a small wash as well as a large one. It takes dirt as thoroughly out of the wristbands, neckbands, collars, etc., as it does out of sheets, pillow cases and table cloths. It will wash one pair of socks as cleanly as it will a tubful of sheets. With the double rotary motion you do the same amount of cleaning with ONE HALF the amount of labor and within a quarter of the time that any other washer requires. We don't ask you to accept our word for this,

we simply want an opportunity to prove to you, without asking for a cent of your money, that our Standard Washer will do all that we claim for it. It don't cost you a cent to make the test, we deliver it free of charge right to your door. You keep it and try it for thirty days. If you do not find it does all and even more than we claim for it, if you don't find it to be the easiest working machine you ever saw or heard of, if you don't say after thirty days' trial that it is a heaven-sent blessing to every woman who has to wash clothes, then we will be glad to make you a present of the machine, free of any charge whatever.

If you want us to send a washer FREE ON TRIAL for use in your own family, or if you want to act as our agent in your neighborhood, send us your name and address and you will hear from us by next mail.

Wiard Mfg. Co., Dept. 6, East Avon, N. Y.

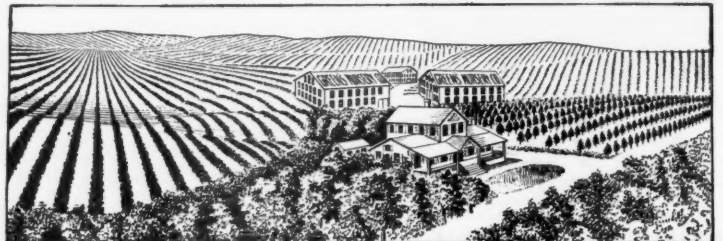
\$eed\$

There was more money made by Farmers and Gardeners in 1903 than in any previous year in the history of the United States. 1903 will equal if not excel it. Good seed is scarce—buy early.

Johnson & Stokes' Garden and Farm Manual

for 1903 illustrates by photographs and describes some of the greatest Money Bringers ever offered. Shall we send you a copy? It is free. Sparks' Earliana Tomato has no competition in the extra early class—enormously productive of large, fine, smooth, solid fruit. Has made more hard cash for our customers than anything ever before introduced by any seedsmen. Pkt. 20c. oz. \$1.00, 1/4 lb \$3.00. Our Manual is illustrated by direct photographs and is free. Shall we send you a copy? Johnson & Stokes, 217-219 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

\$eed\$



View of Green's Nursery Co. Farms, Rochester, N. Y.

Home of the Thanksgiving Prune, Red Cross Currant, Corsican Strawberry, Rathbun Blackberry, Wilder Early Pear, Worden Seckel Pear, York State Prune, American Blush Apple, and other new and rare varieties of fruit.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

We grow the best trees, true to name. Save half your money buying from us direct, instead of agents. Let us price your list. Now is the time to order for Spring Planting.

Get, now, \$1.50 tree, free with \$7.00 order.

Send for free Fruit Catalogue, also Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, etc. Address,

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

SENT FREE

Ren-Car-Ta

The Wonderful Blood Purifier Cleanses the System of all Impurities.

100,000 TRIAL TREATMENTS TO BE GIVEN AWAY.



DR. PHILO GREENE
The Discoverer of Ren-Car-Ta

Will positively cure all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eczema, Skin and Scalp Eruptions, Old Sores, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Catarrh, Indigestion, Headache, Loss of Appetite, General Debility and Heart Disease. It never fails to cure even the most obstinate cases.

A PERFECT BLOOD VITALIZER AND TONIC.

REN-CAR-TA is taken internally and acts directly on the blood, the fountain of life, purifying it and removing all poisonous matter, leaving the system sound and healthy and in a position to ward off disease. It is totally unlike any medicine which has ever been placed within the reach of suffering humanity up to the present. It gives quick relief from suffering and will effect a permanent cure if taken as directed. It cures chronic and complicated cases, gives strength and energy, relieves the aching head, prevents that tired, wornout feeling, banishes Neuralgia and Nervousness, makes the Nerves strong and gives refreshing sleep to the restless.

NEVER FAILS TO CURE KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLE.

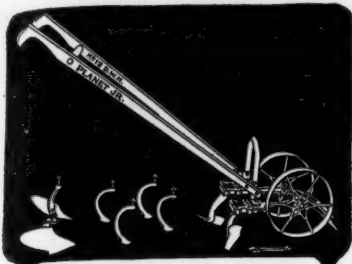
Few people realize the importance of keeping the Kidneys and Liver active, so that they will perform their functions. As soon as they become deranged and the blood impure, the whole system is thrown out of order. Headache, Neuralgia, Skin Eruptions, Pimples, Rheumatism and Heart Disease follow. Ren-Car-Ta is the only sure cure for Kidney and Liver trouble. It restores the strength and puts the Kidneys and Liver in their natural healthy condition. It cures the weak and debilitated and makes pure, rich, nourishing blood.

YOU MAY TEST IT FREE.

We know from the thousands of testimonials from people who have been cured by Ren-Car-Ta that it is positively the only reliable remedy for Blood Diseases that has ever been discovered. It has effected cures which have been pronounced by physicians as hopeless and beyond the reach of human help. So certain are we of its curative powers, that we are going to give away absolutely free, 100,000 trial treatments to sufferers who wish to try it, only asking that when you are cured, you will recommend our remedy to others. Write today.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

SAGINAW MEDICINE CO., 607 Franklin Street, SAGINAW, MICH.

**WEEDING A GARDEN**

by hand is the hardest kind of back breaking work. It makes one light headed, too, to stoop over so much, and the sun just seems to bore a hole into the back. The better way is not to have any weeds to pull. Mix a few turnip seeds with all others in drilling. These will come up quickly and show where the rows are. That gives you a chance to work the garden before the plants are up. Right here is the place to start in with our "Planet Jr." No. 12 Wheel Hoe and keep it going until after the harvest. It is fitted with a lot of attachments for working both sides of the row or middle; hills up and opens furrows and cultivates wide or narrow rows. Effectually breaks up crusts after rains and saves all soil moisture by a mulch of earth. Moves every particle of soil so

Planet Jr.

thoroughly that a weed doesn't get a chance to start. Then, too, you can do more work and do it better than six men can with common hoes. If you need a horse tool consider the advantages of the one shown below. It is but one of our fifty seedling and cultivating implements, including plain and combined Seed Sowers, Wheel Hoes, Hand Cultivators, Walking Cultivators and One and Two Horse Riding Cultivators, Special Sugar Beet Tools, etc. Our new 1903 catalogue is very readable. It contains over 100 illustrations with full descriptions and prices. It costs you nothing and will make you money. Write for it.

S. I. ALLEN & CO.,
Box 1107-G,
Philadelphia Pa.

**Fruit Packages**

Send postal for our latest catalogue of Climax Baskets and Bushel Stave Baskets for Peaches, Grapes, Melons, and other fruits and products. Low delivered prices quoted on carloads of 12,000 or more peach or grape Climax, 6,000 or more melon Climax, or on 100 or more dozen Bushel Baskets, all with covers.

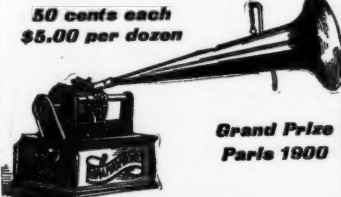


The Pierce-Williams Co.,
South Haven, Mich.

Columbia Moulded Records

Only the best is permanently satisfactory. Our New High Speed Moulded Records easily surpass all others. Their volume is wonderful and they are smooth, natural in tone and artistic to the last degree. They excel all other records, in brilliancy and clearness, and are absolutely free from the metallic and rasping qualities of the earlier records. They delight all who hear them and are as warmly praised by the musical and fastidious as by the least exacting user. Compared with all other makes our records are a revelation. Our musicians are selected with the utmost care and our records, being made by eminent experts in the art, are at once more durable and more uniform than all others. The universal verdict is that they leave nothing to be desired. Those who once hear them cease to find any other records acceptable.

50 cents each
\$5.00 per dozen



Grand Prize
Paris 1900

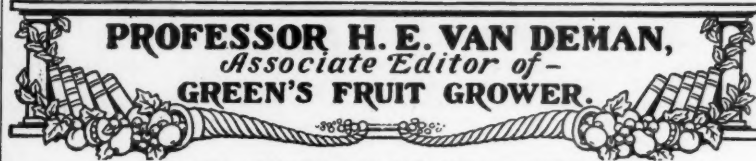
COLUMBIA DISC MACHINES and RECORDS are SUPERIOR to all others.

COLUMBIA PHONOGRAPH COMPANY
645 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.



1427 Bill Prize Cards, Low, Transparent, Export and Acquaintance Cards, New Postals, New Games, Premium Articles, etc. Finest Sample Book of Visiting & Hidden Name Cards, Biggest Catalogue. Send for yours. Retail, OHIO CARD CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

MYERS STAYON FLEXIBLE DOOR HANGERS with steel roller bearings, easy to push and to pull, cannot be thrown off the track—hence its name—“Stayon.” Write for descriptive circular and prices. Exclusive agency given to right party who will buy in quantity. F. E. MYERS & BRO., Ashland, Ohio.

**PROFESSOR H. E. VAN DEMAN,**
Associate Editor of—
GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER.**HIS ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.**

First. Can the bark bursting of apple trees be prevented?

Second. Does clean cultivation make an orchard more subject to blight?

Third. Why do trees blight more in a dry than a moist climate?

Fourth. Can you tell me something about the Delicious apple. Is it a sweet apple?

Fifth. Which one of the Poplars would you recommend for timber, to be planted on level sand?—Yours, etc., E. J. Croley, Wisconsin.

Reply.—(1). Bark bursting of apple trees is the result of violent changes of temperature, and to prevent it is about impossible. I have seen it occur with very thrifty trees in the nursery on the approach of an early winter. With larger or orchard trees it usually comes later, and may be prevented to some extent by shading the trunks with wooden strips, corn stalks, straw, paper or anything that will cover it to keep off the sun's rays and can be put on economically.

(2) Yes, clean tillage is likely to make trees somewhat more subject to blight than they would be if uncultivated, because of the more succulent growth induced, which would furnish a more easy entrance to the germs of the disease.

(3) Trees do not blight more in a dry climate than in a moist one, but the reverse. The more humid the climate the worse is the blight, and this is true of the different seasons as well. Blight does not have near the terrors to the fruit growers of California and other arid countries that it does to those who live in those of the Central and Eastern states.

(4) The Delicious apple is very well named. I have this year, for the first time, had the opportunity to examine specimens of it. Some were grown in California and others on the original tree in Iowa. It is of good size, conical in shape, red striped in color and most excellent in quality. The flavor is rich subacid but never sweet.

(5) All of the true poplars are poor timber trees, except that they are of rapid growth and extreme hardiness. (The Tulip Poplar is akin to the magnolia and not a true poplar). The one commonly called Cottonwood, and a native of the Mississippi Valley is the best for general purposes; although the Carolina poplar makes a more upright tree. I lately saw Cottonwood trees near the Mississippi river, in the rich bottom from Memphis, Tenn., to New Orleans, La., that had immense trunks; but light sandy land will not produce them so large. Their wood is very light and poor for fuel, but the trees make a quick growth and good wind breaks.

I notice that apple orchards of 500 to 1,000 acres are being planted. How can labor be secured to harvest such crops.—A. B. D., New York.

Reply:—There seems to be little trouble to get labor in the big orchards that have so far been planted. There are thousands of people who are ready to hire at reasonable rates to do the necessary work. They often come for many miles and camp or live in the houses provided on the fruit farms during the picking seasons, and seem to enjoy the work. They are usually well paid in cash and tell others of the way they are treated, which is a good advertisement. The regular laborers usually live on the fruit farms in tenant houses and seem to be satisfied.

What kind of fertilizer is the best for fruit trees 4 and 5 years old? Are hen droppings good to spade in around those trees? I have got some peach trees growing from pits, two years old next spring. Will it be all right for to graft them in the spring and where will I get the material to graft them with, or will I have to bud them, and is the spring the proper time for this work? This the nursery won't grow, but trees from the nursery won't grow, but trees from pits grow like weeds.—Fruit Grower, Ohio.

Reply: The best of all fertilizers for fruits is potash. Muriate of sulphate of potash at the rate of 300 pounds per acre, scattered under the trees and a few feet beyond will do a lot of good. Acid phosphate is also good to go along with the potash, and 500 pounds per acre is none too much. Hen manure is excellent, but as it is very rich in nitrogen it must be used sparingly or it will stimulate too rank a growth. Peach trees cannot be grafted successfully, but should be budded. Those in their first year's growth are the kind to bud, and will be far bet-

ter than those that are two years old now.

In planting cherry trees in fall or spring should they be cut back the same as other trees?

When poorly rooted should they be pruned more than if well rooted?

When planted the past fall would it do as well to cut back in winter as spring, when it is more convenient?—A Subscriber, Ohio.

Reply. Cherry trees should be cut back the same as other trees when planted. They will not start quite so readily as apple or pear trees and shortening in their branches decreases evaporation correspondingly. If the roots are poor it is well to cut the tops back more than if they are strong; but it is likely that the tops and roots will be of corresponding size in any case. The pruning should be done the day the trees are planted, no matter what time of year it is; and those set in the fall are especially in need of this treatment, because of the evaporating influences of the severe cold of winter. If this has not been done there should not a day be lost in doing it. I prefer spring planting for cherry trees.

In eating the Fameuse apple, of which I am very fond, I sometimes discover a very bitter taste. A portion of the apple seems to be as bitter as quinine. Is this caused by the bitter root fungus? Tell me how to spray to avoid this fungus?—Subscriber.

Reply—Yes, this is, doubtless, bitter root. At first there are a very few of the spots which finally develop into large ones and cause the noticeable decay. They are always accompanied by a very bitter taste. It is a very difficult if not an impossible thing to prevent this disease in most cases, but there have been some successful efforts in this direction. Bordeaux mixture sprayed on repeatedly during the growing season has so far been the available means of killing the germs of the rot.

A subscriber in Kentucky wants to know how anthracnose affects raspberry bushes. He says he has several acres of the black and red varieties, and from his letter I would judge that he is pruning and cultivating them properly. But, he says that a large part of the lateral branches die back to the main canes during the winter time, thus shortening the bearing wood, so that he only gets about half a crop each year.

Reply—It is not likely that anthracnose is the trouble, for that disease works on the growing canes, causing dead patches or pits in the bark, which seriously and permanently injure them. There is no remedy besides cutting and burning. The dying back of the tips of the branches after growth has stopped seems as if there was not sufficient moisture in the canes and in the soil to carry them through the severe cold weather. If this is the case it comes from an unusually dry, cold winter or lack of sufficient cultivation to make vigorous, sturdy canes and branches. It is what is commonly called winter killing. Mulching with coarse manure or other such material will do much towards preventing it.

What effect will kanit, muriate of potash or nitrate have on strawberry beds? What will be the effect of each and when would be the proper time to apply? Please give the value of hops for manure after the brewery is through with them or have they no value? Please answer in your next issue if possible as I can procure some if they have any value.—A. E. Hartman, Pa.

Potash in its various forms is always good for increasing the yield, color and flavor of the strawberry, and all other fruits. In some cases there may be enough of it that is available in the soil, naturally, but this is rare. The proportion of potash in kanit rarely exceeds 13 or 14 per cent, the bulk of it being chloride of sodium or common salt. In muriate of potash there is about 50 per cent. of potash and it is cheaper to get it in this form than in kanit. Sulphate of potash is a still better form of this plant food, and contains about 50 per cent. of potash and little or no chlorine. It will be both safe and profitable to apply 300 pounds or a little more per acre of either of these two latter materials. By "nitrate" is probably meant nitrate of soda. This or any other form of nitrogen should be used with moderation and wisdom on strawberry fields or other fruit plantations. It is very solu-

ble and induces a sappy, succulent growth. A small amount will do good in many cases but it should not exceed 200 pounds per acre. It is best to apply it when the leaves are perfectly dry, as it has a caustic effect if put on when they are wet. The nitrates in dried blood and tankage are all readily available and should also be applied judiciously.

The phosphates, which have not been mentioned are very important factors in fertilizing berries and other fruits as well. They should be used in some form along with the potash and nitrogen. All the preparations of bone are good and dissolved phosphate rock as well. As much as 500 pounds per acre will be found very helpful.

It matters little what time the potash and phosphoric acid are applied, as they are all rather slow in being dissolved and there is no danger of them being lost by leaching or evaporation, but any of the nitrates should be put in the soil shortly before the plants start to grow in the spring or even while they are growing. Many growers like to divide the amount and make two applications.

Spent hops from breweries have little manurial value. If the haul is not too great and the price little or nothing it will pay to apply them as mulch or spread and work into the soil like stable manure. It will add humus and a very little of the plant foods.

**FLORAL BUTTERFLY PLANT**

No plant possesses so many good points as do these two glorious new Commelinas. Of graceful trailing habit, superb for carpet bedding or for hanging pots. In pots they bloom every day in the year. In the garden from May until frost, showing daily scores of large winged butterfly-like blossoms. Color (No. 1) the most beautiful blue to be found in any flower. A shade so exquisitely lovely as to baffle description. Thrives in sun or shade, wet or dry, rich or poor soil; as easily raised as a weed from seed or cuttings, grows rapidly, flowers at once, and propagates so easily that plants are very cheap. Blooms in 50 days from seed.

No. 1—Exquisite Blue, like tropical Butterflies.
No. 2—Rose Pink, in other respects like No. 1. Strong plants for blooming at once, by mail guaranteed to grow, 20c each; the 2 for 30c, 5 for 60c. Seed of both colors mixed, 25 cts. per packet.

FREE OUR GREAT CATALOGUE of Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bulbs, Plants and Rare New Fruits. Profusely illustrated. Large Colored Plates—95 pages. Do not miss our great Novelties, Emperor Asparagus (crop in 11 months from seed), Early Lima, Perpetual Hubbard, Pineapple Onion, Climbing Currant and Blackberry, Everblooming Wistaria, Tree, and Double Lilacs, etc. We have the finest Asters, Pansies, Peas, Stocks, Verbenas, Geraniums, Azaleas, Roses, Palms, Ferns, Begonias, Gloriosa, Violets, Philoxera, Gladioli, Camas, Dahlias, Lilies, Calladiums, Shrubs, Vines, New Fruits, and all Vegetables.

JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, Floral Park, N. Y.



OLD GOLD CORN
A NEW YELLOW DENT.
Originated by Beagley, originator of Iowa Silver Mine. Like Silver Mine except in color, but a little earlier. Good deep ear and deep grain, type well fixed and uniform. A GREAT YIELDER. Latest and greatest production of this famous corn breeder. Send postal for Casson Sense Catalogue of all leading varieties of Corn, Potatoes, Oats, Barley, Clover and Grass Seeds, Garden Seeds, etc.

L. L. Olds, Drawer O, Clinton, Wis.

Hammond's Seeds Lead
in vigor, yield, earliness and quality. Better cannot be had. Prices very low. We can save you money. Northern Grown always the BEST. Our handsome 100-page catalog of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds mailed free on request.
HARRY N. HAMMOND SEED CO., LTD.
BOX 59. BAY CITY, MICH.

TREES FRUIT and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, etc. Small Fruit plants at one-half agent's prices. Correspondence solicited. Illustrated catalogues free. Established 25 years. 900 acres. 750,000 Apple, Peach and Cherry Trees for sale. Secrets of Fruit Growing, 150 photos, mailed for 10 cents.
GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.



A MONTHLY JOURNAL.

CHARLES A. GREEN, Editor and Publisher.
Prof. H. E. VAN DEMAN, Associate Editor.

J. CLINTON PEET, Business Manager.

Price, 50 Cents per Year, Postage Free.
Office, cor. South and Highland Aves.

Rates for advertising space made known
on application.

100,000 Copies Monthly.

Entered at Rochester Post Office as second
class mail matter.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY, 1908.



X This cross appearing on the paper sent you is intended to call your attention to the fact that this is the time when nearly all of the subscriptions to Green's Fruit Grower expire, and that we desire you to renew your subscription at once. We have kept our promise, which was to improve our paper as the number of subscribers increased. We have incurred considerable expense and rely upon you to sustain us in our efforts by sending in your subscription without delay. Please find in this issue an order blank, which please fill out and send to us with registered letter, postal money order, postage stamps or coin. We have subscribers which have been entered for 3, 4 or 5 years in advance and there are a few others which do not expire with this issue. None of these friends need be alarmed on reading this notice, since they are correctly entered on our books.

No man can live without eating, neither can a tree, plant or vine.

It pays to feed our hired help well and it pays equally well to feed our orchards plentifully.

Trees and plants are living creations, yet many people treat them as though they were fence posts, or stakes driven into the soil.

If you were tied to a stake you would find it difficult to get enough to eat within the narrow limits of the rope. A tree cannot get far for its food, therefore if not fed it must perish.

Remember that nearly all the growth of trees occurs during the months of April, May and June, therefore see that the ground is cultivated well during that period.

Big men are not always the best. The largest apples do not always bring the highest price. Many individuals cannot eat a very large apple in addition to other food at the table, but prefer one of moderate size.

The largest clusters of grapes are not always the most desirable for the table since one person cannot eat a very large cluster in addition to the many other items of food offered.

I like the idea of a fruit grower being in love with his trees, plants and vines to such an extent that he desires to see them prosper. When I see fruit trees bearing generously I say to myself the owner loves those trees, hence the results.

Mr. E. C. Fisk writes Green's Fruit Grower that fires that run over prairies during the summer and fall do not affect the fruiting of strawberry plants the succeeding season. He does not see why fires should injure the fruit prospect of cultivated strawberries, but in our opinion if the fire occurred in the latter part of the summer, the strawberry crop would be destroyed.

The C. A. Green Pecan.—Professor H. E. Van Deman has just returned from a two weeks trip to Mississippi and Louisiana. He writes that he saw on a plantation of S. H. James a pecan tree which has been named the C. A. Green Pecan. He says this tree is 28 years old and it bore three barrels of nuts when 25 years old and one and one-half barrels per year since. The nuts from this tree have a nice plump kernel. The tree is 60 feet high and has about 60 feet spread of branches. He says he saw several readers of Green's Fruit Grower at various places on his journey.

Writers of Green's Fruit Grower are often asked why more grapes are not made into fermented grape juice. There is one factory in the Lake Cora, Michigan, grape belt with a capacity for 250,000 gallons of grape juice, and there are numerous other similar factories through the country. Thus it would seem that large quantities of grapes are made into grape juice, the consumption of which is continually increasing.

What will happen to a farm if entirely neglected by the owner for fifty years? First there will spring up in every field the ordinary grasses and weeds. The next year many of these weeds and most of the grasses will begin to disappear. After four or five years the land will be entirely covered with a thick sod. About this time young trees will begin to come up. First will be noticed the Elm, the apple and occasionally a peach or plum tree, then poplars, cotton woods, soft maples or possibly oaks arise from the soil. How these seeds get into the fields is often difficult to understand, but the result will be that at the end of fifty years most farms would become a young forest. This is a wise provision of nature. Nature abhors a vacuum; in other words, nature provides that fertile soil shall not be left barren of vegetation. It will produce something whether cultivated by man or not. Therefore if this country should be entirely neglected it would not be long before all the fertile land would again be covered with forests as it was when first discovered by the white man.

There are many of us who do not observe even the large and noticeable things with which we are surrounded. Aside from these large affairs that are continually placed before us, there is a world of small animals and plants absolutely unknown to nine hundred and ninety-nine or every one hundred thousand of our population. Many of these plants and animals are so small that they cannot be seen with the naked eye. In one drop of vinegar or water may be found by the aid of a microscope, numerous weird looking animals that fight each other and prey upon each other the same as tigers, hawks and wolves prey upon the larger animals. A drop of milk taken from the cow is not inhabited, but the moment it is exposed it is inhabited by numerous creations till it becomes so filled that it will not flow, but remains in almost solid form like cheese. The microscope is an interesting instrument, but one requiring some skill in its use. Green's Fruit Grower offers among its premiums a valuable microscope. This is not only an interesting implement but it is of great practical use to the fruit grower. One side of this microscope magnifies to a moderate extent but enough to enable the fruit grower to discover small insects upon his plants and trees. The other end magnifies larger and requires more skill in its use. Perhaps you cannot do better than to secure this microscope as your premium with Green's Fruit Grower.

Oklahoma.—Green's Fruit Grower has many subscribers in Oklahoma and they give marvelous accounts of the enterprise of their people and of the remarkable achievements made in that new state during a few brief years. The country resembles the best part of central Kansas. The soil is of very fine texture; its climate is earlier than central Kansas, its winters milder and shorter. Cotton is grown on the southern border. This region is populated by enterprising men and women from the North and is probably the best cultivated section of land in the middle West. The towns and cities are all new, the houses are well built and the architecture is modern. The work of sixty years has been done in six years by these enterprising people. Farmers are breeding the best horses, cattle and other live stock and have the best improved farm machinery. Many railroads have pushed their way into Oklahoma and there is no difficulty in getting farm produce to market quickly. Clover, timothy and other grasses grown so extensively in the East will not succeed here. Oklahoma farmers are trading upon the virgin fertility of their soil, paying but little attention to barnyard manure, and applying absolutely no commercial fertilizer, but there will be an awakening along this line later.

Do not forget that there are many varieties of pears which will not bear profitable crops of the best fruit unless planted near other varieties. The Duchess pear is one of these varieties. If you have a Duchess pear orchard a dozen pear trees of another variety blossoming at the same time, such as Clapps, Bartlett, Flemish, there will be blossoms enough to fertilize the blossoms of a hundred or more dwarf Duchess pear

trees. Even one tree of another variety may be enough to fertilize a hundred dwarf Duchess pear trees. In planting an orchard of plums, apples or other fruits it is well not to have the orchard planted entirely to one variety, since it has been noticed that where various varieties are grown in an orchard the trees are more productive.

Secretary Wilson expends annually \$5,000,000 in conducting the department of agriculture. This money in part is paid by every farmer and fruit grower in the country and all should feel free to call upon the department of agriculture when they need advice. If there are insects injuring your fruit trees, or other diseases affecting your stock write the department of agriculture, Washington, D. C., feeling assured that it is the business of that department to aid you.

There are many reasons why a man building a house in the country should locate it on an elevation. You will never see a wealthy city man locating his rural palace in a valley. He must be on the hill-top, not only because he desires a fine view and the cool breeze which he secures there, but because he must have drainage for his house. There are no sewers in the country as there are in the city, therefore, for the purpose of house drainage an elevation is absolutely necessary for the house in the country.

Have you good neighbors? If you have I will guarantee that you are yourself a good neighbor. People who are always complaining about the meanness of their neighbors are often not good neighbors themselves. Trouble among neighbors often occurs from the borrowing habit. The wife borrows a pound of sugar, or a cup of tea or coffee and forgets to return it, but the neighbor she borrows of never forgets, hence unpleasant feelings. Or, the farmer borrows the neighbor's axe or grain drill and does not return it promptly, compelling the neighbor to spend time in sending for these tools and this leads to unpleasantness.

Is there a highway near your place running through low ground that is always in bad condition during the wet seasons? If so run a tile drain through the center of this road giving good outlet, then grade the road and gravel it. This is what I did with a road near Green's Fruit Farm and it is now the best road in that part of the country.

There is some reason why the Egyptians should worship the river Nile. That river, running through a valley three thousand miles long, was the principal source of supply for the food produce of Egypt. Were it not for the river Nile this three thousand miles of fertile valley would be as barren as a desert, since there are no clouds or rain there. The Egyptians are forced to rely entirely upon the overflow of the Nile. In seasons when the Nile does not overflow they are on the verge of starvation. When the river overflows Egyptian farmers go over the inundated fields in boats sowing wheat, rice and other grains upon the water. The seed settles into the soft mud and is covered by further sediment that is brought down by the river, and after the water disappears the seed bears quickly an abundant harvest. It is thought that this sowing of seed upon the water was a source of the Bible saying, "Cast thy bread upon the waters and it will return after many days." An immense storage dam has been constructed near the head waters costing hundreds of millions of dollars, the width of the wall at the top where it is narrowest being thirty feet. This storage dam will add greatly to the fertility of the Nile valley and may bring forward again Egypt as one of the great productive nations of the world.

Much has been written lately of half-bushel boxes for packing and shipping apples. While in theory this box would seem to be far more desirable than barrels, it is somewhat difficult to make the change from barrels to boxes. Boxes will pack more closely in the car than barrels, and boxes contain about the quantity of apples that the average city man desires to buy at once. Apples will also keep better in boxes than in barrels, but on the other hand the barrel is a handy package that has been in use for a hundred years, and is a cheaper package than half-bushel boxes. I do not think it will pay the average apple grower to pack his ordinary varieties of apples in half-bushel boxes expecting to sell them to the local shipper, though the time may come when the local shipper will appreciate this package and will be able to pay enough better prices for apples thus packed than when packed in barrels. But if the apple grower has superior specimens of a variety of su-

perior grade, for instance like Grimes Golden, Jonathan, Hubbardston, Fameuse or McIntosh, it would pay him to pack those superior apples in half-bushel boxes, providing he had made arrangements with some commission house who had built up a trade in this superior grade of fruit. Or, providing he could sell the fruit to hotels in large cities that desired superior fruit at a fancy price for the table. I expect to see the time, not far distant, when superior apples and other fruits will be sold in small boxes in this manner.

Cherry Tree Home is an attractive name for a rural residence. A group of cherry trees connected with any rural home will add to its attractions. The cherry is a clean tree with bright foliage that appears early in the spring and continues late in the fall. When in blossom there are few trees more ornamental than the cherry tree, but when laden with its bright red fruit it is even more attractive than when in blossom, and few visitors to our country home will pass by a cherry tree without exclamations of admiration. During cherry time our family physician came to see a member of the family and could not go away without reaching up to pick a few bright red cherries from the low hanging boughs of a tree near by. When a child I often visited a neighbor whose front yard, large and roomy, was planted to cherry trees, the best varieties known in those days. These cherry trees were always heavily burdened with perfect specimens, and people came from a long distance to see the fruit, to pick it on shares or to buy it. There were not over fifteen or twenty trees in the cherry grove, costing the owner when he planted them not over four or five dollars, but they were so attractive they made this farm on which they grew famous over a wide extent of country. Another neighbor who was more than ordinarily enterprising, planted, fifty years ago, hundreds of cherry trees along the roadside bordering his farm. These trees bore abundantly and were exceedingly profitable, not only as an ornament to the farm but in the sale of the fruit.

The peculiarities of the human family may be discovered early in the lives of children. Notice that children have great fondness for fruit. Fruit orchards, vineyards and berry fields cannot be safely located about school houses. This passion for fruit among children indicates that the human family originally, hundreds of thousands of years ago and later, subsisted largely on fruits. Children are particularly fond of nuts and this fact teaches that in the early history of the human family nuts were a prominent article of diet. It is probable that the scarcity of fruits and nuts led people in later days to the necessity of eating animals. I cannot think that man ever departed from fruit eating to the eating of flesh of dead animals except by compulsion. The killing of animals and feeding upon their flesh is repugnant.

The duty of horticulturists is one of the subjects to be discussed before horticultural meetings. The duty of these people is to grow good fruits and to so manage the business as to make it profitable. In other words, they should let their light shine. If they are good fruit growers the fact cannot be concealed from their neighbors and others who will be very likely to follow their example. It is not necessary for these successful fruit growers to stand on their pedestals and call out to passers by, telling them that they are good fruit growers. These successful men will have a reputation which, in time, will extend far and wide. Thus he who grows fine fruits and makes a success of his business is doing missionary work.

How much may be done with the city or village lot? There are many villagers whose garden, embracing one-quarter to one-half acre, is large enough to yield a nice income to the owner if planted successfully to strawberry plants. It makes me sad when I see such a village garden devoted to corn, potatoes or weeds, the owner working for other people by the day when he could make so much more by planting this land to strawberries which he could sell, without horse or wagon, among the villagers at fancy prices, since his fruit would be fresh picked and particularly desirable for that reason. Many of his patrons would come direct to his house for strawberries.

We are told that the apple crop of Ontario, Canada, was in no way extraordinary this year. A large proportion of the Canadian apples are sent to Europe. The apple scab fungus seems to have attacked the Canadian apples, owing to the excessive moisture in the early part of the season.



Brief Domestic Suggestions.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by L. J.

Cleaning Bed Blankets.—Partially soiled bed blankets may be cleaned without going through the wash. Take them on the porch or in a room without fire. Sprinkle all over, thoroughly with gasoline, fold quickly and place them at once in a packing trunk or tight box, you may cover first with some other slightly soiled goods, put cover on. Let them lie forty-eight hours to allow gasoline to penetrate the whole. Hang on line several hours, then brush thoroughly with whisk broom. They will be soft and fluffy as when new. When brushing clothing turn and brush seams on wrong side to free them from lint of underclothing, then press. (Remember that fumes of gasoline will burn and explode. Do not use any light, except sunlight, where gasoline is used.—Editor.)

Sewing Buttons.—When sewing buttons on men's coats and vests, do not sew through the facing, it spoils the fit of a garment. Let the knot in thread come on right side under button, sew firmly, wind thread around to form an eye and fasten securely on right side under button. There is usually an opening at bottom where you can put the thread between the facing and interstiffening. Sew through stiffening. When buying clothes of a tailor for boys have them instructed in the art of putting on a coat properly, shaping lapels, etc. The boys seldom forget such lessons and they give them a well dressed, tidy appearance, even when clothes are old.

Do squirrels destroy robin's nests? Some years ago my husband and I were alone on our place. It was very quiet and red squirrels became tame and played about the back yard like kittens. We noticed the robins making much noise. Thinking the cat was disturbing their young we gave him away, but still the birds moaned as though their young were being taken. Last summer a robin had a nest in an evergreen near the door. We noticed the bird making unusual noise, saw a squirrel come down from the nest with what looked like a young bird in its mouth, and a robin in chase. After that there were frequent fights between the robins and squirrels around the nest. As we wished to protect the birds we ordered the squirrels shot; we were sure they were after the young birds. From that I think they might trouble birds in a park. (Yes, all squirrels are the enemies of birds, but particularly the red squirrel.—Editor.)

Does the habitual use of honey prevent rheumatism? We are now aged people, have always kept bees and used all the honey the family cared for. None of the family have ever suffered from this disease. Two who became members of the family had previously been afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism, which in a year disappeared with free use of honey and has never returned.

Where do the pins go? This has been a wonder to many. It makes but little difference now, as pins are made with such facility, going into the machine in coils of wire at one end and coming neatly stuck in paper at the other end ready for market. But many years ago the making of pins was an arduous task. The writer has one now over ninety years old. It has what was called a king's head, a bit of wire coiled around the top of the pin which often slipped

Nothing Better—Because it is Best of All.

For over sixty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by mothers for their children while teething. Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price, twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." 1840-1901.

off. Later this wire was headed down flat, making one in shape of what we now use. These were called queen's heads.

Fashion's Vagaries.—Coming across some fashion plates of thirty-five years ago, and looking at the styles of "Grecian-bend," which were gotten up with enormous bustles, hoops and padding, I could hardly believe that woman could ever so disfigure herself. But on comparing with the half bent, wiry, willowy, broken off at the waist appearance of the present prevailing costumes, I thought if nature had given women such shapes they would have been called pitiable deformities.

Aunt Hannah's Replies.

My Dear Aunt Hannah: You are so kind and such a lovely advisor that I have concluded to address you on a matter to me very important. I am a young lady 22 years old (a farmer's only daughter) well to do. I am industrious, extremely particular in all I do. I have a lovely country home. I have everything I ask for. I am tall, straight, large blue gray eyes, long black hair, very fair complexion. Now I wish to ask you, if you will not publish this letter, and see if I cannot get a good gentleman correspondent. I do not care for the young gentlemen here. They do not suit me; they are mostly given to intoxicants and are wild in their natures. I claim to be a lady in every sense that the word lady implies, and no one need answer this unless they are young men of sterling qualities. I want a correspondent who, is a thorough gentleman. I am considered a beautiful girl. I will send my address to you and persons that wish to correspond with me can get my address from you. I enjoy reading your advice to your correspondents very much.—Constance.

Aunt Hannah's Reply: Your letter interests me and I do not doubt that you are an interesting girl, and that you will make some man a good, true and affectionate wife. There are many girls situated as you are, who live in a locality where the young men are not worthy. I mean by this, that in many localities the young men are wild, rude and uncultured. I know of many localities of this kind, and yet in the same localities there are numerous young women attractive in appearance, well educated and highly cultured, who are worthy of better husbands than their neighborhood can furnish. It is a great misfortune for any man to bring up a family of girls in a neighborhood like this, for unless he is a man of means, able to spend some time in other places with his girls, or take them away to school where they can have superior advantages, they are sure to marry some one of the inferior young men living in their neighborhood. But I counsel you never under any circumstances to advertise for a correspondent publicly. Such an advertisement would be sure to attract unworthy men. Men of honor and integrity might also respond to such an advertisement, but you will be unable to distinguish between the good and the bad.

There are localities where the conditions of things are the reverse to those I have stated, where there may live a worthy, cultured young man, but no ladies in his locality whom he desires to marry. Such a young man as this might respond to your letter, but the question is, how can you learn of his character, and you should know something positive of his character before you correspond with him. My advice is, that you go away from your present surroundings for a few weeks or months. Possibly you have some friend in a neighboring city or town whom you can visit and there form new acquaintances. Then again, I would advise you to have patience and not be in haste to get married, or about forming acquaintances, since I believe you are the right kind of a girl and have little doubt that the right man will appear in time, even if he has to come a long way to find you. In these days girls are marrying later in life than formerly. This is well. Such late marriages are, as a rule, more often happy than those where the marriages take place in extreme youth.

Dear Aunt Hannah:—There is a young man in this locality, of good family, well-to-do in the world's goods, who has been paying me attention for several years. I see much to admire in this young man and yet he is somewhat dissipated, and has no regular employment. Desirable young men are scarce in this locality. Many of them are coarse, rude and uncultured. The young man I refer to has had many advantages of education and travel over the other young men about here. Since this is an important question I ask your advice as to whether I should marry the young man I have attempted to describe. Susan.

Aunt Hannah's reply: This brings up the old question, should a girl marry a man to reform him? My answer in all such cases is no. I see no excuse for a young man to be intemperate. In youth our vital energies are at their best. It seems sometimes that young people have too much vitality, and yet there are young men who drink whisky and other intoxicating drinks. Why do they do so? I can see some excuse for an aged person, whose vital energies have run low, using stimulants in moderation. These stimulants are in fact medicines. But when a young man in full vigor of health gets into the habit of drinking alcoholic liquors, it is an evidence of depravity, or lack of character, or lack of principle, which cannot be overlooked. If such a young man cannot stop drinking in order to please the girl he loves, and in order to make himself worthy of her love, before marriage, rest assured that there is but little prospect of his doing so after he has married the girl and she is absolutely in his power. The time to reform a man is before marriage; make the effort now. Talk with him frankly, upbraiding him for his vicious habits and telling him that you dare not trust your future happiness in the hands of a man who drinks to excess, and watch the results. If he does not heed your admonitions as a lover you may be sure he will not do so as a husband.

Another weak point in the young man is the fact that he has no occupation. Idleness breeds vice. The sons of the crowned heads of Europe often turn out badly largely for the reason that they are idle. They have nothing to do. Time hangs heavily on their hands. A busy man is relieved from many temptations; not only this but a busy life is a happy life. No one can be happy in idleness. No one can lead a healthy and natural life and be idle. Look about you in nature. Watch the birds, squirrels, fishes. Every thing in nature is busy. Can you imagine anything happier than the life of a bee, roving from flower to flower gathering sweets with which to fill his home with contentment and joy? It is plain that our Creator intended that we should be busy. No! Do not marry this man until he has thoroughly reformed.

My Dear Aunt Hannah: A young man comes to see me. He has been coming about six months. Some weeks he would call twice, then again he would not call in a couple of weeks. He has taken me out many times, and he has asked me to go to his home when they had a gathering there this fall. What would you think his intentions were? I am anxious to know, as I think a good deal of him. Do you think he ought to come oftener? We are not engaged. Please answer in Green's Fruit Grower. Maud S.

Aunt Hannah's reply: Young girls should be cautious about taking too seriously the attentions of young men. The caller you speak of is probably in search of a wife, but it is evident that he has not decided positively that you are the person selected for that honor. I have known honest and sincere young men, who were searching for wives, to pay attention to a dozen or more young ladies during a period of five or ten years and yet marry none of them. Then, on the other hand, young men who pay particular attention to certain young ladies for a considerable time have no idea of marriage, but are simply desirous of passing pleasant hours in the company of these young ladies. Therefore my advice to girls is not to expect that these young men who call so frequently are going to propose marriage. In fact, nothing is decisive until you are engaged. Before that all is conjecture. And yet a girl can, in most instances, decide for herself whether the young man is in love with her. Usually not only the girl herself, but her father, mother, brothers and sisters, and in fact all the neighborhood are aware when a young man is in love with a young woman. He does not know that this is the case, and thinks the fact that he loves the girl is a secret confined to his own breast, yet others know well the condition of his mind. But if your frequent calling friend simply acts like an ordinary acquaintance, does not seem to be particularly happy in your presence, it is best to consider him simply a friend until something further develops.

Marks on the kitchen wall, which have been made by careless hands in striking matches, will disappear if rubbed with the cut surface of a lemon, then with a cloth dipped in whiting. Wash the surface with warm soap and water, and quickly wipe with a clean cloth wrung from clear water.

Use clean, soft rags to remove the grease from kettles and frying-pans before washing. Wipe all the grease from the meat dishes with rags or paper. Clean grease spots from the stove with paper and save all to start the kitchen fire. Put your hand in a paper bag when you black the stove.



Why don't you get a Horseshoe Brand Wringer?

It will lighten your day's work

Every wringer is warranted from one to five years. The rolls are made of Para Rubber. They wring dry, last long, and will not break buttons. Our name and trade-mark is on every wringer and roll.

\$1.00 Worth of Fun, 5c.

Send stamps or nickel for "Surprise Toy." It has amused thousands.

Dept. 14 THE AMERICAN WRINGER CO. 99 Chambers St., New York City

SEEDS

BUCKBEE'S SEEDS SUCCEED!

SPECIAL OFFER: Made to Build New Business. A trial will make you our permanent customer.

Prize Collection: Radish, 17 varieties; Lettuce, 12 kinds; Tomatoes, 11 the sweet; Turnip, 7 splendid; Onion, 8 bush varieties; 10 Spring-flowering Bulbs—65 varieties in all.

GUARANTEED TO PLEASE.

Write to-day! Mention this Paper.

SEND 10 CENTS

To cover postage and packing and receive this valuable collection of Seeds postpaid, together with my new Instructive, Beautiful Seed and Plant Book, tells all about the Best varieties of Seeds, Plants, etc.

ROCKFORD SEED FARMS
H. W. Buckbee Dept. L-18, ROCKFORD, ILL.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

THE "1900" FAMILY WASHER FREE

Greatest Invention of the Age. Labor and Expense of Washing Clothes Cut in Two.

No More Stoopng, Rubbing, or Boiling of Clothes.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD NEEDS ONE



THE "1900" BALL-BEARING FAMILY WASHER

will be sent absolutely free to anyone answering this advertisement, without deposit or advance payment of any kind, freight paid, on 30 days' trial. The 1900 Ball-Bearing Washer is unquestionably the greatest labor-saving machine ever invented for family use. Entirely new principle. It is simplicity itself. There are no wheels, paddles, rockers, cranks, or complicated machinery. It revolves on bicycle ball-bearings, making it by far the easiest running washer on the market. No strength required, a child can operate it.

No more stooping, rubbing, boiling of clothes. Hot water and soap all that is needed. It will wash large quantities of clothes (no matter how soiled) perfectly clean in 6 minutes. Impossible to injure the most delicate fabrics.

An Enthusiastic Admirer.

CHICAGO, July 17, 1901.

Nineteen Hundred Washer Co.,

Binghamton, N. Y.

I started to wash with your "1900

Ball-Bearing Washer" at 10:30 A. M.,

and in half an hour the contents of two

machines were washed clean, rinsed,

and hung on the line. A neighbor

called as I started to wash my little

boy's waists, which were terribly dirty,

and in 10 minutes I wrung them out,

and we were very much surprised to

see that there was not a spot left. On

Monday we did a big wash of 15 mach-

inets of clothes in 4 hours. The lady

living upstairs saw that we turned out

so much work in such a short time that

she asked us to loan her the Washer

for Tuesday, which we did. She has

Western Washer, which she could

never use, as it took a man to turn the

machine. The "1900" is by far the best machine I ever saw. It

works so easily that my little boy can run it. You are at liberty

to refer anybody to me for further proof.

Mrs. A. H. CENTNER, 636 Diversity Boulevard.

Write at once for Catalogue and particulars to

"1900" WASHER CO.,

130 G. STATE ST., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.



EDITORIAL

Boxes for packing and shipping apples are becoming more popular each year. These boxes, holding about a peck, have long been in use for packing fancy pears, each of which has been wrapped in paper. These pears have been kept in cold storage and sold at hotels about the holiday season. Apple boxes are made ten and a half inches by eleven and a half by twenty-two inches.

A correspondent says that the apple trees of a large orchard were gnawed by the mice so that he was obliged to cut them off near the ground. I told him not to dig up these valuable trees, but that he should allow them to send out branches near the ground and thus form low branched trees. This country is filled with high branched orchards. This is owing to the fact that the orchardists desire to cultivate the ground about their apple trees and to grow other crops there, but this they cannot do if the trees branch low to the ground, particularly after they get to be a considerable size. But there is every argument for low branched fruit trees of all kinds, and particularly of the apple, which makes a large tree. After eighteen or twenty years the tree is so tall as to make the picking of the fruit expensive and hazardous. Will you, reader, please tell me what is the objection to an apple tree, or other fruit tree branching close to the ground, no matter whether dwarf or standard? There is simply one objection, and that is that you cannot cultivate as closely to it as you would if it had branched high, but this is not a serious objection since the fact that it branches low will render the cultivation about its base unnecessary. After a time the tree will shade the ground so densely as to the prevent weeds and grass growing there, and if such space about the tree as may be cultivated is given thorough attention the trees will thrive and bear an excellent grade of fruit. But the advantages of having the fruit trees low headed are very great and must be apparent to all. First: But little pruning will be necessary, and the pruning can be done very easily on low branched trees. Second: The low branched trees can be more easily sprayed and more effectively sprayed. They can also be more carefully examined and insects or disease more easily discovered. Third: And most important of all, the fruit on low branched trees can be gathered at about half the expense of that on high branched trees, and that which blows off will not be seriously bruised.

We are all imitators. We are in the habit of seeing high branched trees and conclude that is the proper way to train them. Nurserymen who are compelled to meet the popular taste produce high topped trees because they please their patrons, when in fact the lower branched tree would do much greater service, and could be more cheaply grown by the nurserymen.

Different people look upon the same landscape with different eyes. The farmer considers the fertility of the soil and its adaptability to various crops. The sportsman looks at it with an eye to the fish streams, of the birds and other game in the woodlands. The artist considers the effect of the landscape when introduced into a painting. The poet considers the landscape with ideas expressive of joy or sadness, life or death, prosperity or adversity. The devout man looks upon it seeing the hand of the Creator and his beneficence to mankind. It is the same with many other affairs in life. One man views them from a certain standpoint and others from another, hence the vast difference in the views of different people.

It is but a few years ago that but few people comparatively lived in cities, more than three-fourths of them living in the country. During the past ten or twenty years the tide has set in toward cities and now thirty-five of every one hundred people live in cities and it will not be long before half the population of this country will be city residents. We may deplore this condition of things, but we cannot prevent it. It seems to me a mistake for people of moderate means to leave the country where they can live so economically, so happily and so peacefully for the dusty, smoky, tumultuous city. But if people will go to the city it will make it better for those who remain upon the farm, for every man, woman and child who lives in the city must be fed from the farm. Therefore, those who own land should take advantage of the opportunity to grow those items upon the farm which the city

needs most. The farm located within twelve or fifty miles of the city should not grow corn and wheat which can be grown more economically upon the great plains of the West, but should grow those crops that cannot be sent in from the great western plains. This makes it plain that the farmer of the Eastern and Middle states should grow fruits of various kinds, not only large fruits but the small fruits which are always in demand in cities, but small fruits can usually be sold in the country town at better prices than in cities.

It has been said that the hours of our play are more important than the hours of our work if our playing be not overdone. Work is forced upon us, thus we have no choice about it, but play we can choose for ourselves, therefore the kind of play we select indicates the trend of our character. Our home should be a playground, indoors and out. Our houses should contain every form of music, as many fine pictures and as many games as we can afford. But the games outside of the house tell the story of our lives to all beholders. When I drive past your place I can tell very nearly what kind of a man you are. If I see beds of flowers, and trees and shrubs tastefully planted, with a wide expanse for lawn, a croquet ground, a tennis court, a garden well supplied with vegetables and fruits. I decide that you are a happy, enterprising and prosperous man. But if your home grounds be destitute of these attractive objects I cannot resist the impulse to charge you with being a failure in life.

Do you own a farm? If you do not and you are inclined to farming or fruit growing, my advice is that you buy land. Do not be satisfied with occupying rented farms for this has a tendency to make you a poor farmer. Do not be satisfied until you have land of your own and then make every acre of it productive and occupy each acre with the best possible crop which, in our opinion, is the fruit crop. If your capital is limited it is not necessary that you buy more than ten, twenty, or fifty acres. It is surprising how much may be done on ten or twenty acres of land devoted to small and large fruits, or to garden vegetables, but whatever you do, have land of your own and a home of your own. Any thinking person can see that land in this country must naturally tend to higher prices. Now is the time to buy land, but do not go too largely into debt and see to it that if you give a mortgage on the land purchased you do not pay over 4 per cent. interest on the same, since this is all money is worth at the present.

Green's Fruit Grower is often asked on what terms farms should be leased, or rented. It is impossible to give any definite reply since so much depends upon the character of the land, its location, condition of buildings, and these are very important questions. If the farm has been worked by the owner for a life time, is exceedingly fertile and everything in good shape, the tenant can afford to take such a farm and pay more for its use than for a run down farm where the fertility has been exhausted, fences in bad condition and the buildings needing constant repairs.

Mr. B. Stone of Pennsylvania writes Green's Fruit Grower in regard to the railroad freight affecting the interests of the fruit grower as follows: The freight from Idaho to New York would be at least \$25 per ton, or about sixty-five to seventy-five cents per bushel or \$2.00 per barrel. I shipped a car load of apples in 1990 to northwestern Nebraska and the freight was \$22.00 per ton. The freight from here (Pennsylvania) to New York city is \$3.00 per ton or twenty-five cents per barrel. The freight from New York to Liverpool or Glasgow is sixty-three cents per barrel, and to Hamburg seventy-five cents per barrel. A man living in Pennsylvania or New York can ship fruit from his place to Europe for one-half the amount that the man living in Idaho must pay in shipping.

Farm Wagon Only \$21.95:

In order to introduce their Low Metal Wheels with Wide Tires, the Empire Manufacturing Company, Quincy, Ill., have placed upon the market a Farmer's Handy Wagon, that is only 25 inches high, fitted with 24 and 30 inch wheels with 4-inch tire, and sold for only \$21.95.



This wagon is made of the best material throughout, and really costs but a trifle more than a set of new wheels and fully guaranteed for one year. Catalogue giving a full description will be mailed upon application by the Empire Manufacturing Co., Quincy, Ill., who also will furnish metal wheels at low prices made any size and width of tire to fit any axle.

Lowest Prices

\$8.45 is the price of our Competition Sewing Machine. This is a lower price than other firms are asking for similar machines. Drop head style, will do nice work, is warranted for five years, and undoubtedly a good value at the price.

Send TODAY for Catalogue LG

sent free, giving large pictures and descriptions of excellent machines at wholesale prices, also explaining our Free Trial Offer and Guarantee.

Montgomery Ward & Co., & Madison St., Chicago

Best Machines

\$20.35 For \$20.35 we offer a strictly high-grade attractive finished machine, equipped with latest improved automatic drop head, 7 drawers, ball bearings, eccentric system of mechanism, etc. This machine we guarantee to do as good or better work, to be as well made and finished and to give as long and satisfactory service as any machine on the market. A better machine cannot possibly be made. \$19.55 for same machine with five drawers. Our prices are the lowest for dependable quality. Thirty-one years' reputation for honest values and fair dealing back of our guarantee.

Michigan Ave. Chicago

THE PERFECTION SIX ROW SPRAYER

The Perfection Sprayer is not the product of a theorist. Making sprayers has been his chief employment for the last twelve years. He has examined and experimented with and made more large capacity power sprayers than any other man in the U. S. The Perfection Six Row is his final triumph. Sprays six rows of potatoes or vines at one time. Can be used either by hand or horse power. Easily adjusted for vegetables, shrubs or trees. Sprays Bordeaux and all other mixtures without trouble or waste. Full descriptive catalogue sent free. Ask for it. **Thomas Peppier, Box 40, Hightstown, N. J.** Also manufactures the Improved King's Plow and Furrowers.

Combination Offers AT ASTONISHING PRICES

Special arrangements have been completed whereby Green's Fruit Grower is able to present to its readers some great combination offers, as follows:

No. 1.	Publishers' Price.	
Woman's Home Companion, -	\$1.00	
Good Housekeeping - - -	1.00	
Vick's Magazine, - - -	.50	We will send all four papers,
Green's Fruit Grower, - - -	.50	one year, to one or to different
		addresses, for \$1.50.

\$3.00 for \$1.50.

No. 2.	Publishers' Price.	
Woman's Home Companion, -	\$1.00	
Vick's Magazine, - - -	.50	
American Poultry Advocate, -	.25	Our Offer! All four papers,
Green's Fruit Grower, - - -	.50	one year, to one or to different
		addresses, for \$1.15.

\$2.25 for \$1.15.

No. 3.	Publishers' Price.	
Vick's Magazine, - - -	\$.50	
Green's Fruit Grower, - - -	.50	Our Offer! All four papers,
Ledger Monthly, - - -	1.00	one year, to one or to different
Good Housekeeping, - - -	1.00	addresses, for \$1.50.

\$3.00 for \$1.50.

No. 4.	Publishers' Price.	
Ledger Monthly, - - -	\$1.00	
Missouri Valley Farmer, - - -	.50	Our Offer! All five papers,
American Poultry Advocate, -	.25	one year, to one or to different
Farm Journal, - - -	.50	addresses, for \$1.38.
Green's Fruit Grower, - - -	.50	

\$2.75 for \$1.38.

No. 5.	Publishers' Price.	
Vick's Magazine, - - -	\$.50	Our Offer! All three papers,
Farm Journal, - - -	.50	1 year, to one or to different ad-
Green's Fruit Grower, - - -	.50	dresses, for 75 cents.

\$1.50 for 75c.

No. 6.	Publishers' Price.	
Good Housekeeping, - - -	\$1.00	
Vick's Magazine, - - -	.50	Our Offer! All five papers, one
Green's Fruit Grower, - - -	.50	year, to one or to different ad-
Up-To-Date Farming, - - -	.50	dresses, for \$1.50.
Poultry Keeper, - - -	.50	

\$3.00 for \$1.50.

You may substitute in Offer No. 1 the Ledger Monthly for either Woman's Home Companion or Good Housekeeping; in Offer No. 2, either Ledger Monthly or Good Housekeeping for Woman's Home Companion; in Offer No. 4, Farm and Fireside for Farm Journal or Missouri Valley Farmer, or you may substitute Woman's Magazine for the American Poultry Advocate.

Send your orders to

Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

ping to New York market. In our eastern states railroads have many competing lines. Not so in the West, hence higher freights. In the northeastern and eastern counties of Pennsylvania are many thousand acres of apple growing land that can be bought at \$5.00 to \$25.00 per acre, and being on an elevation of from six hundred to twenty-five hundred feet above the sea, make desirable lands for apple orchard. Fine apples are grown here both on the mountain tops and in the valleys. Virgin soil can be bought at \$5.00 to \$10.00 per acre in smaller or larger tracts. Eastern apple growers have not only the advantage of western growers in sending apples east but they can market their apples west as far as the Missouri river. Early settlers in northern Pennsylvania over one hundred years ago bought young apple trees and apple seeds and planted their orchards as soon as the land was cleared. Many of those orchards are bearing apples yet. Those early planters did not bother to remove rocks and stumps. I cleared a new piece of land sixteen years ago, raised a crop of buckwheat on it and the next year planted apple trees. The ground was rough, stumpy and full of cradle knolls and hollows. This orchard has never been cultivated but produced fine fruit. My thought was that the cradle knolls would hold water after rains and help the trees. I have other trees planted among the rocks and they produce fine fruit. Nearly all of this land can be utilized in raising apples furnishing big profit to the farmer. In considering these facts and those relative to railroad freights, why should any fruit grower wish to go to Idaho to raise apples when he can buy land so cheap in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, New York, Ohio and other eastern and middle states. I plant nothing but winter apples for market.

A subscriber at Brondon, Minn., asks us to discontinue sending Green's Fruit Grower since he says that he cannot grow fruits in his locality, and reading Green's Fruit Grower makes him all the more dissatisfied with his home and locality. Our reply to this friend is that it is possible for him to grow certain varieties of fruits even thus far north. Crab apples should succeed with him, and there are many desirable varieties of crabs very beautiful to look at upon the tree, and very desirable for making jellies, etc. There are also varieties of large apples such as N. W. Greening, Wolf River and others that I think will succeed with him. The Russian mulberry will be hardy with him I think and the elderberry also. He can grow strawberries by covering them in the winter with straw manure and he can grow raspberries and blackberries by bending down the canes and covering the canes entirely with earth or straw manure.

COMPETITION WITH CALIFORNIA FRUITS.

This question is constantly arising in the minds of thoughtful people: How is it possible for California to ship to eastern states in addition to the 20,387 car loads of oranges, lemons, etc., 1,458 cars of cherries, apricots, peaches and pears? These vast shipments do not include shipments from Idaho, Washington and Oregon. The larger part of this fruit shipment from California comes in refrigerator cars, the freight amounting to twenty-three cents for eleven-pound box, or forty-five cents for twenty-one and a half pound box, fifty-four cents for fifty-pound crate. A single crate of twenty-five pounds amounts to forty-seven cents freight. The big freight traffic from California would seem to give the fruit growers of the eastern and middle states great opportunities to successfully compete with the California fruit growers, and yet shipments from California are constantly increasing. How can this be possible? The answer is that California fruit growers are proficient men who have devoted a large portion of their lives to one particular branch of fruit growing. These men spare no expense in cultivating, gathering and marketing and are able, after a long experience, to get their fruit in the market in far more attractive condition than those fruits put up by smaller fruit growers who have less experience who do not fully appreciate the necessity of putting upon the market a high grade of fruit put up in the best possible manner. In other words, the smaller fruit growers of the Eastern and Middle states do not, as a rule, make fruit growing a business, do not thin their fruit and cultivate it so as to secure perfect specimens, and if they do per chance secure fine specimens do not know how to prepare them properly for market. Further than this the smaller fruit growers of the East are not known in the markets of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago and they would, in many cases, hardly know how to dispose of fancy fruit if they had it. The time

will surely come when Eastern fruit growers will learn to grow, pack and sell as fine fruit as that grown in California. There are a few fruit growers in the Eastern states now who grow fancy fruit and have learned to market it at a fancy price, but these are rare exceptions.

IMPORTANT FRUIT QUERIES.

A subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower asks how many years a blackberry cane should bear fruit before it is removed. Our reply is that blackberry and raspberry canes bear fruit only one season, therefore as soon as the raspberry or blackberry cane has borne fruit it may be removed with advantage. Almost every kind of fruit has its peculiarities. A cane of the currant bush will continue to bear fruit for many years, and yet after the canes have borne fruit three or four years they should gradually be removed to give place to new wood. The fruit of peach trees is borne on the new wood made the previous year, but the fruit of the apples and pears is borne on fruit spurs or branches that may be many years old. The fruit of quince is borne at the tips of branches of the growth made last season. A friend of mine had thirty quince trees growing in his henery. Since he thought they were growing too tall he cut back all of the new growth, then wondered why those quince trees bore no fruit that year, while a quince tree growing near by that had not been trimmed was loaded with beautiful quinces. He knows now that he cut away all the young wood that ordinarily bears quinces. Next season he will probably have a fine growth of fruit on these quince trees.

The United States Consul at Nin Chang, Manchuria, China, has found that owing to the deep red color of the Ben Davis apple and its superior shipping quality there is likely to be a brisk demand for it. As to quality it fully meets the popular demand. The apple-growers on the Pacific coast will no doubt plant this variety largely. The Ben Davis is a "Dago" apple—sells well on the street, and puts money in the strenuous apple-growers' pockets.

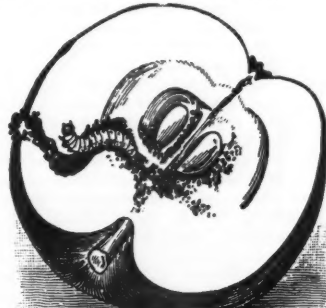
Little Lemon Puddings.—Put a cup of fine, dry bread crumbs in a bowl, cover with a pint of milk and soak until crumbs are soft. Beat together until light the yolks of two eggs, two level tablespoonfuls of butter and a half-cup of sugar; add the grated rind and juice of a small lemon, mix and then add the soaked crumbs, turn this mixture into small buttered cups; set the cups in a shallow pan of water; place in a moderately hot oven and bake until the custards are set, no longer, about twenty minutes. These may be served hot or cold with fruit sauce.

The earth has grown old with its burden of care,
But at Christmas it always is young;
The heart of the jewel burns lustrous and fair,
And its soul full of music breaks forth on the air,
When the song of the angels is sung.
—Phillips Brooks.

"And what," asked the doctor, "did you eat for lunch?"
"I don't know," answered the sick man weakly.
"You don't know!" roared the doctor.
"No sir. I ordered turkey hash and mince pie."

SPRAYING FRUIT TREES.

The question of spraying fruit trees to prevent the depredations of insect pests and fungus diseases is no longer an experiment but a necessity.



Our readers will do well to write Wm. Stahl, Quincy, Ill., and get his catalogue describing twenty-one styles of Spraying Outfits and full treatise on spraying the different fruit and vegetable crops, which contain much valuable information, and may be had for the asking.

Paint Without Oil.

Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-five Per Cent.

A Free Trial Package is Mailed to Everyone Who Writes.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powderpaint. It comes to the farmer a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof and as durable as oil paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much.

Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manuf'r, 339 North St., Adams, N. Y., giving the name of the dealer from whom you buy your paints. Mr. Rice will send you a free trial package, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write to-day.

ORNAMENTAL FENCING

Made of steel. Best workmanship. Handsomest in design. Perfect yard protection. LOWEST PRICE. Fully Guaranteed. Special prices to Churches and Cemeteries. Catalogue FREE. KITTLEMAN BROTHERS, 114 Oak St., Muncie, Indiana.

Thanksgiving Prune is the most remarkable of all prunes or plums.

Keeps for months like an apple. In condition for a dessert at dinner as fresh fruit on Thanksgiving Day and later, ripening on the trees October 1st.

Recognized as the most valuable new fruit of the age.

You have only to test it to be convinced that it is the greatest market prune, as well as the best for home use, since it can be marketed when picked, or weeks or months later as you may elect.

The acme of high quality, great productiveness, vigorous growth, and large size.

 \$18.50 for this team harness, cut from oak-tanned leather, new 14 in. 18 ft. lines. Hook & Yerritt patent. 98 styles to pick from. Single harness \$4.45 to \$21.00. Double, \$10.00 to \$45.00.	 \$18.00 for this 12-16 all steel die saw; has genuine Laid-down bumpers. Dust-proof oil tubes. The Most Perfect Made. We have other style dies for \$15.35. We save you about 1-3 in price.	 \$18.30 steel lever saw; cuts 10 ft; 60 teeth, 2 sections. \$2.10 for the Comas drill drill, large size with 11 tools. \$4.75 only, same principle as above. If you want a garden tool, write us.	 \$8 Mathews New Model garden drill, large size with 11 tools. \$4.75 only, same principle as above. If you want a garden tool, write us.	 \$28.75 Calumet check row planter with automatic reel and 80 rods wire. Never misses, drops in hills and drills. We challenge the world with this planter. Will ship on trial.	 \$9.95 for this 2 horse cultivator. Reels at \$15 to \$18. \$15.95 for riding cultivator, 25 combinations. Most Wonderful Cultivator Bargains ever offered. Also Plows.	 50¢ for this 2 horse corn planter.
---	--	--	--	--	---	--

Send for Our Catalogue. It has 432 pages, size 9x11 inches. Postage is 15c, but if you will cut this ad out and send it to us we will mail the catalog FREE.

MARVIN SMITH CO., CHICAGO, ILL.



Profitable Fruit Growing

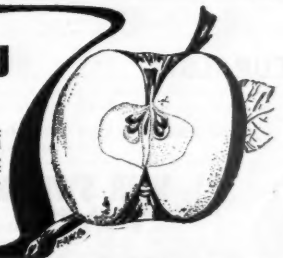
means planting hardy trees and producing choice varieties.

The Hieley Peach

always finds a market. Its fruit is delicious, very large, beautifully colored and ripens in early July. Trees hardy and very prolific. Our peach stock is very fine and includes the Mamie Rose and every other choice variety. Includes Jonathan and 34 other choice varieties.

OUR FREE CATALOGUE describes a superb stock of the choicest varieties of Peaches, Apples, Peaches, Grapes, Strawberries, Asparagus, etc. Write for it today.

HARRISON'S NURSERY, Box 11, BERLIN, Md.



HANDSOME FURS FREE



Money saved is money made and there is no use paying **\$15.00 or \$20.00** for Furs when you can get them for nothing. A woman should always look pretty and comfortable, and what can add more to beauty or comfort than **fine furs**? We give you the chance of a lifetime. We want to quickly introduce the Greatest Corn Cure on Earth, and if you will agree to sell **only 8 Boxes** at 25 cents a box, write to-day and we will send them at once. It sells on sight. When sold you send us the money and we will send you soon as the money is received your own choice of a **Handsome Electric Seal Scarf**, very latest style,

MEASURING 50 INCHES LONG

and finished on the bottom with six large full tails; or a **Beautiful Muff**, handsomely lined and made right up to date. Our furs are **genuine** and **guaranteed**, and as nothing tops off a gown like handsome furs, every one will feel doubly repaid by our **valuable** present.



EMPIRE REMEDY CO. Dept. 47 E 47 Warren St., N. Y. City.

RHEUMATISM Cured Without Medicine

9,000 Persons Permanently Cured
by Magic Foot Drafts Last Year.
They Will Cure You.

Trial Pair FREE on Approval to
anybody. Try Them.

The Drafts cured Mrs. W. D. Harriman,
wife of Judge Harriman, of Ann Arbor,
Mich.

They cured Carl C. Pope, U. S. Commis-
sioner at Black River Falls, Wis., of Rheu-
matic Gout.

They cured severe rheumatism of the
arms neck and back for T. C. Pendleton,
Jackson, Mich.

Mrs. Casper Yahrdsdorfer, Jackson, Mich.,
70 years old, was cured in a few weeks,
after suffering for 30 years.

The Drafts cured James Gilbert, Locomo-
tive Dept., Mich. Cent. R. R., Jackson,
Mich., after 27 years of pain.

They cured Dr. Van Vleck, Jackson,
Mich., and he is now using them in his
practice.

Letters from these persons and many
others are reproduced in our new booklet
on rheumatism—also sent free with the
trial pair of Drafts.



Send no money—we only ask your name—and
we will send you prepaid, a pair of Magic Foot
Drafts. If you are satisfied with the relief they
give you, then send us One Dollar. If not, don't
send us a cent. We know there's comfort and
happiness in every pair, and we want you to have
them; that's why we are willing to take our pay
after the work is done.

The drafts are worn on the soles of the feet, but
they cure rheumatism in every part of the body
by drawing out and absorbing the poison from the
system, besides greatly benefiting the general
health. Try them—Free. Write to-day to Magic
Foot Draft Co., 279, Oliver Building, Jackson, Mich.

CANCERS! TUMORS!

Mizpah Cancer Remedy! Perfect cure for cancer and
tumor at your home. Thrilling testimonials. Write for
circulars. LOCK BOX 537, Mizpah Medicine Co.,
Trenton, N. J.

FAT!
How to reduce it.
Mr. Hugo Horn, 244 E. 65th
St., New York City, writes:
"I reduced my weight 40 lbs.
in 3 months, and I have not gained an ounce since. I feel
stronger and more energetic. My appetite is improved and
I am able to do more work. I am a great admirer of
this remedy. No starving. No sickness. We will mail a box of it & full
particulars in a plain sealed package to any address free of charge."
HALL CHEMICAL CO. Dept 164 St. Louis, Mo.

NEURALGIA quickly cured with Vital-Vine
neuralgia plasters. To intro-
duce this ideal appliance for the relief of intense pain,
we send one plaster with doctor's booklet for 15c, if this
paper is mentioned.

HANFORD VITAL-VINE CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.

HIGH GRADE HAIR SWITCHES.
FINEST HUMAN HAIR, ORDINARY COLORS.
2 oz. 20 inches, \$0.90 3 oz. 24 inches, \$2.25
2 oz. 22 inches, 1.25 3 oz. 26 inches, 3.25
2 1/2 oz. 22 inches, 1.40 4 oz. 28 inches, 4.00
Remit five cents for postage.
All short stem, three strands. Send sample lock
of hair. We can match perfectly any hair. All orders
filled promptly. Money refunded if desired. Illus-
trated Catalogue of Switches, WIGS, Curls, Bangs,
Pompadours, Waves, etc., free. We send switches by
mail on approval, to be paid for when received, if
satisfactory. Otherwise to be returned to us by mail. In order-
ing, write us to this effect. This offer may not be made again.
ROBERTS SPECIALTY CO.,
THE OLD, RELIABLE HAIR GOODS HOUSE,
112-14 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO.

DARKEN YOUR GRAY HAIR
DUEY'S OZARK HERB restores gray,
streaked or faded hair to its natural color,
beauty and softness. Prevents the hair from
falling out, promotes its growth, cures and
prevents dandruff, and gives the hair a soft,
plenty and healthy appearance. IT WILL
NOT STAIN THE SCALP, is not sticky or
dirty, contains no sugar of lead, nitrate silver,
copper, or poisons of any kind, but is com-
posed of roots, herbs and flowers. It costs
ONLY 25 CENTS TO MAKE ONE PINT.
It will produce the most luxuriant tresses from dry, coarse and
wiry hair, and bring back the color it originally was before
it turned gray. Full size package sent by mail for 25 cents.
OZARK HERB COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo.

CREAM SEPARATOR FREE
This is a genuine
offer made to introduce the Peoples
Cream Separator in every neigh-
borhood. It is the best and simplest in
the world. We ask that you show it to
your neighbors who have cows. Send
your name and the name of the
nearest freight office. Address
PEOPLES SUPPLY CO.,
DEPT. 127,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

ONE YEAR'S FREE TRIAL
Kenwood ORGANS \$21.75 to \$78.50
Shipped on approval anywhere in the U. S.
NO MONEY IN ADVANCE.
Guaranteed for 95 years.
Magnificent exclusive designs, unexcelled
action, sweetest tone. Kenwood Ma-
jestic Grand, as illustrated, a master-
piece of organ building, \$48.75. Thou-
sands in use. Testimonials from every
state. Send for our big illustrated
Piano and Organ Catalogue FREE.
The renowned Kenwood Pianos and
Organs cost less than half what dealers
and agents charge for inferior makes.
Cash Buyers' Union, Dept. 0-90 Chicago.

Good Cheer Department.

How to Treat the Afflicted.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

A member of my church whom I knew
well, a man of large wealth and high so-
cial position, was suddenly bereft of his
wife. When she left his home for the
operating table of the hospital she was
apparently as strong as ever. She never
recovered from the anaesthetic and in a
few hours died. On such occasions the
question arises, how are his friends in
the church to greet him after this event?
Thoughtless members approached the af-
flicted husband, on his first appearance
at church after his wife's death, with
lamentations over his great loss and
proffers of sympathy. In my opinion
those who were more wise simply
grasped his hand and passed by in
silence. Recently another brother in the
church lost his wife under the same cir-
cumstances; this lady having an opera-
tion performed, never revived from the
anaesthetic. I knew this man was suf-
fering intensely from his great loss. The
first time I saw him at church after the
sad event I saw him talking with a
church member who was extending sym-
pathy at great length. I simply grasped
him by the hand and said nothing, al-
though as I left him I could scarcely
suppress the tears from my eyes. Now
the question remains, which manner was
the most desirable? The aim of the
friends of the afflicted is to cheer him
and lift him out of his despondency. Can
this be done by attempting to extend
sympathizing words in a public place
like a church? Supposing for instance
ten or twenty people should thus ap-
proach an afflicted husband, would not
the effect be to drive him from the
church for a month? This is my opin-
ion. After some delay I wrote this be-
reaved husband, explaining to him my
conduct, saying that in my opinion the
more considerate members of the church
would say the least about the loss that
had occurred to him. Meeting him since
I have not alluded to his bereavement,
but have tried to be cheerful. Is not
this the best course?

Imagine a young wife bereft of her
husband by death. Imagine a continuous
stream of visitors calling at her house,
offering words of sympathy and reciting
to her how great her sorrow must be in
losing such a kind and loving husband.
Would not such conduct as this on the
part of her friends drive the wife almost
to distraction? It seems to me that if
the bereaved wife should receive such
thoughtless attention on the part of her
friends the best thing she could do would
be to seclude herself from them or to
spend weeks or months in a distant city
in order to get away from them. The
secret of cheering others who have been
bereaved is in making them forget their
sorrows. Talk of anything and every-
thing but the source of their sorrow,
unless the afflicted one expresses a desire
to the contrary. And yet you need not
be trifling in your remarks. In every de-
partment of life it is necessary that we
should be considerate of our manner and
of the words we speak. Many times a
thoughtless act may cause a friend great
sorrow. For instance, we may pass along
the street in an absent minded way,
thinking intently upon some absorbing
topic, and in a few moments pass dozens
of friends without recognizing them,
thus causing them grief. Or we may
speak the thoughtless, inconsiderate
word that we regret. There are people
in every church who, by their variable
moods, greatly injure the cause which
the church represents. To-day they feel
cheerful and friendly, and like speaking
with everyone, but to-morrow they feel
like being left alone and as though they
do not want to see any person or speak
to any person. This is what some people
call blowing hot and cold. No person
enjoys being smiled upon one day and
frowned upon the next. Let all who read
this department see how much they can
do to cheer up not only the despondent
but to make more cheerful those who are
cheerful. Let us try to wear a pleasant
expression upon the countenance. But
this we cannot do unless we are hopeful
and happy at heart. Will our readers
send brief suggestions for the good cheer
department.

Never Look Cross.

"As a man thinketh in his heart, so
is he." And, conversely, as a man ap-
pears to be, so will he think in his heart.
In other words, if one is happy and
cheerful and kind he will smile, he will
speak cheerfully, he will do acts of kind-
ness. On the other hand, and this is
just as important to smile and to speak
quietly and in a kindly tone, even if one

feels unhappy or angry or discouraged
at the moment, reacts on the man's inner
being so that he begins to feel what
he has simulated. This is a good
thought, and it points to a plain duty.
We should never allow ourselves to ex-
press outwardly by word or by look any
unkind or unhappy thought or feeling.
To do so is only to tend and foster that
feeling, to make it grow and get final
hold on the character. But by
affecting the helpful virtues we
will dwarf and finally pluck out alto-
gether, the evil in our nature, and we
become in character the good things we
have caused to appear in our counten-
ances and in our voices.—September
"Woman's Home Companion."

You sometimes see a woman whose old
age is as exquisite as was the perfect
bloom of her youth, says the Pittsburg
Dispatch. You wonder how this has
come about. You wonder how it is that
her life has been a long and happy one.
Here are some of the reasons:

She knew how to forget disagreeable
things.

She kept her nerves well in hand and
inflicted them on no one.

She mastered the art of saying pleas-
ant things.

She did not expect too much from her
friends.

She made whatever work that came to
her congenial.

She retained her illusions, and did not
believe all the world wicked and un-
kind.

She relieved the miserable and sympa-
thized with the sorrowful.

She never forgot that kind words and
a smile cost nothing, but are priceless
treasures to the discouraged.

She did unto others as she would be
done by, and now that old age has come
to her, and there is a halo of white hair
about her head, she is loved and consid-
ered. This is the secret of a long life
and a happy one.

When a woman has once felt the ten-
der, clumsy fingers of the man she loves
threading and tangling in the meshes
of her hair, it has indeed become her
glory and the object of her special care.
It is not vanity but love which makes
her shake her locks like a veil of
fragrant mist about her shoulders and
coax them into waves and shining curls
for his delight. It is not vanity but love
which makes her grieve when some day
she finds, among the tresses he has
praised, the first gray hair.

The possession of a mass of beautiful
white hair will do more for a woman
awake to its possibilities than any other
gift of the years. Nature is a great art-
ist. When the hair changes some subtle
and altogether harmonious difference is
seen in the complexion. It softens and
becomes clearer in tone. There is not
one woman in fifty who is not far hand-
somer with white hair than she was be-
fore the transformation took place.

It is well known that black is an en-
emy to beauty, and only the milk and
roses skin of a heroine in a novel can
stand the somber hue. So it often hap-
pens that a plain, dark girl emerges into
a radiant belle when time, or the chemi-
cals referred to, crown her with silver.

Legend of Guipure Lace.—Here is the
story of the origin of the famous guipure
lace: A certain Venetian sailor had re-
turned from a voyage in eastern waters
and brought to his betrothed, a worker
in needle point, a bunch of the beautiful
and delicate coraline which he told her
was the lace made by mermaids living in
the coral caves of the Indian seas. "Pret-
ty as it is," said the girl, "I will make
something far prettier with my needle
and my bridal veil shall be of mermaids'
lace." The sailor lad went off on another
long voyage and during the months
of his absence the girl worked day after
day with her needle, forming white dots
and tiny stars and uniting them with
delicate "brides," till at last an ex-
quisite scarf of guipure was produced,
which was so beautiful that when she
wore it as a bridal veil all Venice spoke
of it in glowing terms of admiration
and many noble and royal women be-
came patronesses of the young lace-
maker.

The Combination Oil Cure for Cancer

Has the endorsement of the highest
medical authority in the world. It
would seem strange indeed if persons
afflicted with cancers and tumors, after
knowing the facts, would resort to the
dreaded knife and burning plaster,
which have hitherto been attended with
such fatal results. The fact that in the
last eight years over one hundred doc-
tors have put themselves under this mild
treatment shows their confidence in the
new method of treating those horrible
diseases. Persons afflicted will do well
to send for free book giving particulars
and prices of Oils. Address Dr. D. M.
Bye Co., Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind.

CURES ANY DISEASE

A New and Wonderfully Successful
Method of Curing All Chronic
and Lingered Afflictions.

A Free Trial Package of This Re-
markable Discovery Will Be
Mailed to All Who Write.

Any one who suffers from a weak, disordered con-
dition of the heart, lungs, kidneys, stomach, blood, liver,
skin, muscles, or nervous system should write at once
for a free trial treatment of a new method that is rapidly
displacing the old ways of curing disease.



DR. U. G. LIPES.

Gout, partial paralysis, dropsy, locomotor-ataxia, rheu-
matism, neuralgia, or any other disease resulting from
high living quickly and permanently removed by the new
method.

Weakness or debility in any form, whether in man or
woman, entirely eradicated from the system by the new
treatment.

Consumption, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, impure
blood, heart disease, kidney and bladder trouble and
liver complaint cured to stay cured by the doctor's won-
derful remedies.

If you are the victim of any malady or sickness which
you have long wanted to get rid of, try one of Dr. Lipes'
free treatments and see how easy it is to be cured when
the proper means are employed.

If you have aches or pains, don't feel well at times;
if you are despondent and discouraged, tired out, it is
because you have some terrible disease lurking in your
system.

Why not write to Dr. Lipes, get a free trial treatment,
and let him show you how quickly you can be cured by
his new method. It makes no difference what your
peculiar ailment may be, Dr. Lipes will send you a trial
treatment entirely free of charge to prove to you that he
can do as he claims.

Write to day, telling the doctor what you wish to be
cured of, and receive the free treatment for it by return
mail. There are no conditions whatever. Dr. Lipes'
generous offer is meant for everybody who suffers from
disease in any of its various forms. Address Dr. U. G.
Lipes, 100 Stevenson Building, Indianapolis, Ind. No
one should miss this grand opportunity of securing the
benefits of the doctor's latest discovery, since it costs you
nothing.

DRUNKARDS

CURED SECRETLY.

Box Sent FREE.

Any woman can cure her
husband, son or brother
of liquor drinking, by
secretly placing this rem-
edy in his coffee, tea or
food without his knowl-
edge, as it is entirely odor-
less and tasteless. Any
good and faithful woman
can wipe out this fearful
evil and permanently
stop the craving for liq-
uor, as did Mrs. R. L.
Townsend, of Selma, La.
For years she prayed to
her husband to quit
drinking, but found that
he could not do so of his
own free will, and learn-
ing of this remarkable
cure, she determined to
try it. Mrs. Townsend
says that before she gave
her husband this box
of Mito Tablets he lost all desire for whisky; the sight or
odor of whisky and beer now makes him deathly sick. Mrs.
Townsend's word of gratitude is only one of the thousands in
possession of this company. Anyone who will send their
name & address to the Mito Drug Co., 118 Mito Building,
St. Louis, Mo., will receive by mail, sealed in plain wrapper,
a free package of this wonderful remedy and full instructions
how to cure the drink habit. It costs nothing to try it.

RUPTURE FREE CURE
No operation, pain, danger or detention from work. No
return of rupture or further use for trusses! A radical
cure in every case, old or young. Sample treatment free
to all. It will cost you nothing to try this famous method.
Don't wait, write to-day. Dr. W. S. Rice, Box 93, Adams, N. Y.

3 Magazines One Year for 55c

VICK'S FAMILY MAGAZINE,
Rochester, N. Y.
WOMAN'S MAGAZINE,
St. Louis, Mo.
GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER AND
HOME COMPANION,
Rochester, N. Y.

All 3 magazines for 55 cents.
Publisher's price, \$1.10.

Address
GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER,
Rochester, N. Y.

Established 22 years. Oldest and best. Capital,
\$100,000. Sample copy free. Cut out this offer.

The Old Manor Home.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower, by Mrs. Emma G. Hoffer, Marcus, Wash.

The old Manor house is one hundred years old. That gave to us shelter in morning of life; Within its grey and ivy covered walls. We recked not the fury of elements, rife With coming storm or heeded the sobbing wind moan. As we watched the bright glow on the old hearth-stone. We roamed its wide halls, we played in alcove, Or climbed up the dark oaken stair To the far away room, where our treasure trove Was guarded with zealous care. There in attic old hung side by side Relics of war and the vestments of pride. There the star'd uniform grandfather wore, And there that of his elder son. Were stored away, when battles were o'er, And submission from enemies won. There were the sword and the long waving plume, Delight of our hearts in this old attic room.

There stood the spinning wheel of grand-mother's time; How our eager young feet made it hum Until we tired, or the sonorous chime Of the old dinner bell bade us come. Here were large oaken chests filled with their books, And rare shells and corals from their island home. When summer suns shone, the cool, start-ling shadows Of orchard and forest induced us to stray, 'Till vibrating vespers came up from the meadows, And the up-rising moon cast a first quivering ray. Where flowers vied in fragrance, and trees grand and tall, Cast ghostly shades o'er massive gray wall.

Notes on the Apple.

If apples are kept in the cellar they should be placed in the coolest and most airy part. It is best to keep them in a shed or garret until there is danger of freezing and then put in the cellar. To keep well, apples should be kept in receptacles as air-tight as possible. The barrel should never be left uncovered. Open the barrel and take out a sufficient quantity to last a few days and then nail the cover on again.

In regard to digging up seedling apple trees scattered about the farm setting them in the orchard and grafting them, I have to say that, as a rule, it will not pay.

Grafting apple trees should not be done until the trees have grown a year in the orchard, and this work alone, if well done, will cost about as much as nursery trees. It seldom pays for a farmer to attempt to compete with a nurseryman in growing trees suitable for starting an orchard of any kind.

Ben Davis Apple.—Professor E. S. Goff says: What would we have done this season without the Ben Davis? Probably three-fourths of the apples that have come to the Madison market since November have been of this variety; and only this variety has been sold at a price that a poor man could afford to pay. "Speak well of the bridge that carries you safely over"—that will apply pretty well here. If apples have helped pay taxes and mortgages stick to them and plant more trees.

In reply to G. D. Rolls: Pewaukee is a winter apple but not a very late keeper. North Star apple and Brother Jonathan strawberry I know nothing of. I have never washed the trunks of trees with common lye, and advise you if you use this wash to dilute the lye with at least half water. Yes, crude petroleum is used now as a wash or spray for the trunk and branches of trees as a remedy for San Jose scale. It should be applied early in the spring before buds begin to open, as it will injure the foliage if applied later. Simply aim to cover lightly every portion of the tree, but do not apply it in excess.

David asked to be "kept as the apple of thine eye." Solomon asked to be comforted with apples, for he was sick with love. He advises keeping God's laws as the apple of thine eye. We are told that the lump in a man's throat called Adam's apple, was first caused by a piece of apple sticking there. Who is there who cannot taste the fruit of the apple tree as it grew on the old homestead where we enjoyed so many years of boyish life?

In color the apple has borrowed the brightest colors of the rainbow. Some varieties have the blush of the morning sunrise; some the green of the ocean waves; others are globes of gold; while still others are crimson globes that swing to and fro like spheres of fire in forests of green leaves. In flavor the apple is more or less aromatic, sweet or sub-acid, adapting itself to tastes of the people in general. In this particular it differs from other fruit materially, thereby largely enhancing its commercial possibilities.

Free Unitarian Literature. Apply to Miss STELLA BOARDMAN, 138 Plymouth Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

I have noticed that the ugliest and most inconvenient place has often been selected for farm buildings, where no amount of outlay of time or money can ever improve it. Occasionally I see a place just the reverse, where everything is beautiful and convenient; and it costs no more to build in the right place than in the wrong; but it makes a decided difference when you want to sell; and while your children are growing up, the finer the surroundings, the more is their taste refined, and the more likely they will be to stay at home contented. It does not need a fortune to build such a place as I refer to; a small place can be made to look finely by a careful selection of the ground you build upon; and one of the most necessary points of all in the selection of the ground is to get a slight swell or slope, so as to get drainage as well as beauty; and then other points to consider are, water, at an elevation that will bring it to the house and barn when it can be obtained; building on the point of two roads; setting the house as far back from the road as the ground will permit; and with a farmer, he can always afford a large plot to build upon; then by planting plenty of trees, and having plenty of flowers and plants, the place will always have an attractive look, and will be salable.—L. P. Weldman.

In some localities where the soil is too poor to raise crops with profit, it may be the most economical cultivation to use a disk harrow. Where field crops can be grown it is best to plant such crops as can be cultivated, except the cow-pea, which may be drilled in and harvested without cultivation. To sow oats, wheat, or other small grain in a young orchard, and let the same grow to maturity, and to harvest it, is to invite disaster to your young trees. They may not "surely die," but you will in nine times out of ten have cause to regret your action. You have seen the effect on young clover of the removal of the grain in midsummer, and you may be sure the effect is the same, in a modified degree, on the young tree. Keep the weeds away from around the tree by pulling, or with a hoe, but leave the soil loose on the top and do not scrape the loose soil off, as I have often seen done, leaving a hard surface to dry out what moisture there may be.

Hair Growing Diet.—Women who have the finest hair live principally upon fruits, grains and vegetables. Vegetables and cereals are their tonics. Too much treat and milk cause atrophy of the roots, and, of course, the hair comes out as a result of this condition. Milk is the poorest diet for the hair. Nor are tea and coffee much better as promoters of hair growth. If the hair is falling out eat little meat and drink no milk; live upon fruits and vegetables. Fruits give luxuriant locks, especially those containing iron. Prunes, cranberries and spinach are also useful articles of diet if one would have fine hair. Hair that is growing coarse demands a diet containing albumen and gelatine.

Can Make Pure Oxygen.—Report that Marconi Has Discovered a Method of Decomposing Air.—It is reported that Signor Marconi, during his recent residence at Bologna, while pursuing his electrical researches, discovered almost accidentally a means of decomposing air and producing pure oxygen at a trifling expense.

Very Emphatic

are the claims made concerning the remarkable results obtained from the use of Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine for quick and complete cure of all stomach troubles, such as dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulence, and catarrh of stomach, with only one small dose a day.

These positive claims are made by thousands who are cured as well as by the compounders of this wonderful medicine. No statement can be too positive concerning what this great remedy has done and is now doing for sufferers.

A trial bottle is sent free and prepaid to any reader of the Green's Fruit Grower, who writes to Vernal Remedy Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine will cure any case of constipation, to stay cured. The most stubborn case will yield in less than a week, so the sufferer is free from all trouble and a perfect and permanent cure is well begun with only one small dose a day.

Every sufferer from catarrh, stomach troubles, constipation, torpid or congested liver and kidney troubles should write to Vernal Remedy Company, Buffalo, N. Y., for a trial bottle.

Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine is a specific for the cure of inflammation of bladder and prostate gland. A trial bottle is sent free and prepaid if you write for it.

DEAL DIRECT WITH THE FACTORY

Don't pay retail price for carriages or harness. Write for our catalogue and learn about our system of selling direct from factory to customer. Two profits are saved to you. Satisfaction is guaranteed, or you can return the purchase and we will pay freight charges both ways. We have the largest assortment of buggies, surreys, phaetons, carriages, and other high grade vehicles, as well as harness and horse accessories, in America. Write for the catalogue to-day.

THE COLUMBUS CARRIAGE & HARNESS COMPANY, Factory and General Office, COLUMBUS, O. Write to Western Office and Distributing House, ST. LOUIS, MO. nearest office.



FREE TO LADIES

We pay the freight. To every lady who takes orders for 20 cans of our Baking Powder, etc., (on our Plan No. 79) giving free to each customer a beautiful Gold & Floral Decorated China Fruit Set of 7 pieces, we give this handsome upholstered Couch free. Fitted with large steel springs. Covered with beautiful Velour; fringed on bottom. No money required in advance. Send your name & address & we will send you our order blank, plans, etc. We will send you this Couch, Baking Powder, etc., & allow you time to deliver goods & collect the money before paying us one cent. You run no risk; we pay the freight, & will trust you. Write to-day. KING MFG. CO., 242 King Bldg. St. Louis, Mo.

GREEN'S SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY.

Green's Fruit Grower gives below at the left hand side the regular price of various magazines and journals, and at the right hand side the lower price at which we can supply those publications, alone or otherwise.

We offer to send Green's Fruit Grower clubbed with any monthly or daily journal in this list at the regular yearly price of that magazine or journal alone, or clubbed with any weekly publication for an addition of 10 cents over regular price of that publication alone. No premiums will be offered in connection with the prices offered below. See clubbing rates on another page.

Sample copies we do not supply except of Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

"M" means monthly. "W," means weekly. "D," means daily. "S. M.," means semi-monthly.

Regular Price of paper	Name of Publication.	Green's Reduced Price.	Regular Price of paper	Name of Publication.	Green's Reduced Price.
Agricultural Papers.					
\$1 00	Am. Agriculturist, w. New York	\$1 00	3 00	Current Literature, N. Y.	2 00
1 50	Am. Gardening, w. New York	1 00	1 00	Delineator, New York	1 00
1 00	Am. Sheep Breeder, Chicago, Ill.	85	1 00	Era, Philadelphia, Pa.	75
50	Agricultural Epitomist, Spencer, Ind.	45	1 00	Every Month, New York, N. Y.	70
25	Am. Farmer and G., Wash. D. C.	20	1 00	Frank Leslie's Pop. M., N. Y.	80
50	Am. Cheesemaker, Grand Rapids, Mich.	40	1 00	Good Housekeeping, Springfield, Mass.	85
2 00	Am. Cultivator, Boston, Mass.	2 00	4 00	Harper's Magazine, New York	4 00
50	Am. Farmer, Indianapolis, Ind.	50	1 00	Harper's Bazar, New York	90
2 00	Breeders' Gazette, w. Chicago, Ill.	1 15	1 00	Harper's Weekly, New York	3 35
1 00	Bee Journal, w. Chicago, Ill.	90	1 00	Haushold Reclam, Chicago, Ill.	60
1 00	Colman's Rural World, St. L., Mo.	50	50	Home Magazine, Wash. D. C.	35
1 50	Country Gentleman, w. Albany, N. Y.	1 05	50	Housekeeper, Minneapolis, Minn.	55
1 00	Creamery Journal, Waterloo, Ia.	90	1 00	Judge, New York, N. Y.	4 10
1 00	Dairy World, m. Chicago, Ill.	85	1 00	Judge's Library, New York	85
50	Farm and Home, Springfield, Mass.	40	2 50	Lippincott's Magazine, Phila. Pa.	1 75
1 00	Farm and Ranch, w. Dallas, Tex.	90	40	Ladies' World, New York, N. Y.	30
50	Farm News, Springfield, Ohio	40	1 00	Ledger Monthly, New York	75
1 00	Farmers' Home Journal, Louisville, Ky.	85	1 00	Little Folks, Salem, Mass.	1 00
50	Farm and Fireside, Springfield, O.	35	4 00	Little's Weekly, New York	3 25
1 00	Farm Journal, m. Phila., Pa.	45	1 50	Little Folks, New York, N. Y.	1 20
1 00	Farmers' Voice, w. Chicago, Ill.	35	1 00	McClure's, m. New York, N. Y.	1 00
1 00	Farmers' Tribune, w. Minneapolis, Minn.	45	50	McCall's Magazine, New York	40
1 00	Farm Home, Springfield, Ill.	90	3 00	MacMillan Magazine, New York	2 65
50	Farm, G'n & Poul., Phila., Pa.	45	50	Magazine of Art, New York	2 85
2 00	Florida Agriculturist, De Land, Fla.	1 65	3 00	Nation, New York, N. Y.	2 85
50	Fruit Growers' Journal, Cobden, Ill.	35	3 00	New Eng. Mag., Boston, Mass.	2 65
3 00	Fruit Trade Journal, New York	2 35	3 00	Outing, New York, N. Y.	2 40
50	Green's Fruit Grower, w. Chicago, Ill.	35	1 00	Overland Monthly, San F., Cal.	90
1 00	Home and Farm, s. m., Louisville, Ky.	45	3 00	Outlook, New York	2 35
50	Hoard's Dairyman, w. Ft. Atkinson, Wis.	50	50	Parke's Floral Mag., Libonia, Pa.	2 15
1 00	Indiana Farmer, w. Indianapolis, Ind.	60	50	Public Opinion, New York	2 15
1 00	Iowa Homestead, w. Des Moines, Ia.	85	50	Puck, New York, N. Y.	4 15
1 00	Journal of Agriculture, w. St. Louis, Mo.	90	3 00	Progressive Age, New York	2 50
1 00	Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.	90	1 50	Quiver, New York, N. Y.	1 20
2 00	Kentucky Stock Farm, Lex., Ky.	1 65	2 50	Review of Reviews, New York	2 50
50	Mich. Farmer and State, Detroit	50	3 00	St. Nicholas, New York, N. Y.	2 60
60	Metropolitan and Rural Home, New York, N. Y.	75	2 50	Short Stories, New York, N. Y.	2 15
1 25	Neb. Farmer, w. Lincoln, Neb.	75	3 00	Scribner's, New York	2 60
1 50	National Stockman and Farmer, Pittsburg, Pa.	85	1 00	Success, New York, N. Y.	35
50	National Farmer and Stock Grower, St. Louis, Mo.	50	50	Vick's Family Mag., Roch., N. Y.	1 50
50	Nat. Fruit G., St. Joseph, Mich.	45	4 00	Vanity Fair, New York	4 00
1 00	Orange Judd Farmer, w. Chic. Ill.	90	1 00	Woman's Home Companion, Springfield, O.	1 00
50	Ohio Farmer, w. Cleveland, O.	50	2 50	Woman's J'l, Boston, Mass.	2 15
2 00	Our Grange Homes, Bos., Mass.	1 35	50	Woman's Work, Athens, Ga.	35
1 00	Peach Growers' J'l, Sussex, N.J.	1 00	Poultry Papers.		
1 00	Practical Farmer, w. Phila., Pa.	60	1 00	Am. Fancier, w. J'stown, N. Y.	1 00
1 00	Prairie Farmer, w. Chicago, Ill.	80	1 00	Am. Pigeon Keeper, Chicago, Ill.	90
1 00	Rural N. Yorker, w. New York	90	50	Am. Poultry J'l, Chicago, Ill.	40
1 00	Rural Californian, Los Ang., Cal.	95	25	Am. Poultry Adv'cate, Syracuse	15
50	Southern Farm Mag., Balt., Md.	50	20	Commercial Poultry, Chicago, Ill.	50
50	S'n Fruit Grower, Chat'ga, Tenn.	50	75	Dixie Poultry, W. Point, Miss.	25
1 00	Southern Breeder's J'l, Ind., Ind.	85	25	Eastern Poultryman, Freeport, Me.	25
1 00	Southern Planter, Richmond, Va.	85	1 00	Farm Poultry, s. m. Bos., Mass.	60
1 00	Tennessee Farmer, Nash., Tenn.	1 00	75	Fanciers' Monthly, San Jose, Cal.	75
50	The Small Farmer, New York	50	50	Feather, Washington, D. C.	50
3 00	Turf, Farm and Home, Waterville, Me.	2 65	60	Game Fanciers' J'l, Bat. C., Mich.	25
1 00	Texas Farmer, Dallas, Tex.	85	25	Inland Poultry, Indianapolis, Ind.	25
1 00	Tex. Stock & F'm J'l, Dallas, Tex.	85	50	Michigan Poultry Breeder, Battle Creek, Mich.	45
3 00	Turf, Field and Farm, N. Y.	2 65	50	Ohio Poultry J'l, Dayton, O.	35
1 00	Tribune Farmer, New York, N. Y.	1 50	50	Orff's Farm and Poultry Farm, St. Louis, Mo.	45
1 50	Tri-weekly Tribune, New York	1 00	50	Poultry Keeper, Quincy, Ill.	30
1 00	Tribune W. Review, New York	1 00	50	Poultry Herald, St. Paul, Minn.	50
50	Up-to-Date Farming and Gardening, Indianapolis, Ind.	45	50	Poultry Tribune, Freeport, Ill.	45
1 00	Wallace's Farmer, Des Moines, Ia.	85	50	Poultry Success, Des Moines, Ia.	45
60	Wis. Agriculturist, Racine, Wis.	50	50	Practical Poultryman and Poultry Star, Fayetteville, N. Y.	50
50	Western Fruit Grower, St. Joseph, Mich.	45	25	Prize Item, Fricks, Pa.	20
1 00	Wis. Farmer, Madison, Wis.	85	50	W'n Poultry J'l, Cedar Rap., Ia.	50
Magazines.					
4 00	Atlantic Monthly, Boston, Mass.	3 30	25	W'n Poultry B'er, Topeka, Kan.	25
2 00	Arena, m. Boston, Mass.	1 10	25	Woman's Poultry Journal, Jeffersonville, O.	25
1 50	Ainslee's Magazine, New York	1 30	50	Reliable Poultry J'l, Quincy, Ill.	45
4 00	Argonaut, San Francisco, Cal.	3 75	Miscellaneous Publications.		
1 00	Am. Boy, Detroit, Mich.	75	1 00	Amateur Sportsman, N. Y.	85
1 50	Book Buyer, New York, N. Y.	1 35	4 00	Am. Naturalist, Boston, Mass.	3 65
1 50	Cassell's Illus. J'l, Chicago, Ill.	1 20	3 00	Classical Review, Boston, Mass.	2 80
2 50	Can. Magazine, Toronto, Ont.	2 00	50	Dog Fancier, Battle C., Mich.	1 00
1 00	Club Woman, Boston, Mass.	91	1 00	Photo American, New York	1 35
1 00	Bedford st.	85	5 00	Popular Science News, N. Y.	4 75
2 00	Country Life in Am., N. Y.	2 00	1 00	Rider and Driver, New York	4 75
1 00	Criterion, New York, N. Y.	85	1 00	Stenographer, Phila., Pa.	75
2 00	Critic, New York, N. Y.	1 75	1 00	Writer, Boston, Mass.	90
Religious Papers.					
2 00	Advance, Chicago, Ill.	1 95	1 50	African M. E. Church Review, Philadelphia, Pa.	1 60
1 50	African M. E. Church Review, Philadelphia, Pa.	1 60	2 50	Am. Israelite, Cincinnati, O.	2 00
2 50	Am. Israelite, Cincinnati, O.	2 00	2 00	Ave Maria, Notre Dame, Ind.	1 75
2 00	Ave Maria, Notre Dame, Ind.	1 50	1 50	Christian Herald, New York	1 50
1 50	Christian Herald, New York	1 50	2 00	Central Baptist, St. Louis, Mo.	1 60
2 00	Choir Leader, Dayton, O.	70	90	Choir Leader, Dayton, O.	70
3 50	Churchman, New York, N. Y.	3 40	50	Gospel News, Cleveland, O.	50
50	Gospel News, Cleveland, O.	50	1 50	Light of Truth, Columbus, O.	1 30
1 50	Light of Truth, Columbus, O.	1 30	2 00	Ram's Horn, Chicago, Ill.	1 40
2 00	Ram's Horn, Chicago, Ill.	1 40	1 50	S. S. Times, Philadelphia, Pa.	85
1 50	S. S. Times, Philadelphia, Pa.	85	1 00	Union Signal, Chicago, Ill.	90
1 00	Union Signal, Chicago, Ill.	90			

DISEASE

Successful Chronic Conditions.

f This Re-Will Be Write.

Disordered condition, blood, liver, old write at once and that is rapidly

or-ataxia, rheu- resulting from ved by the new

ther in man or em by the new

catarrh, impure or trouble and doctor's won-

ickness which of Dr. Lipes' be cured when

well at times; tired out, it is coming in your

trial treatment, an cured by ce what your end you a trial o you that he

ou wish to be or it by return Dr. Lipes' o suffers from ess Dr. U. G. olis, Ind. No of securing the ce it costs you

RDs

RETTY.

FREE.

an can cure her mon or brot-er drinking, by using this reme-

coffee, tea or out his knowl-entirely odor-aseless. Any faithful woman but this fearful permanently

raving for lig-d Mrs. R. L. of Selma, Ia. she prayed to and to quit

to do so of his ill, and learn-remarkable determined to rs. Townsend before she gave and half a box

the sight or th- thousands in will send their to Building, plain wrapper, all instructions ling to try it

FREE

CURE

work. No as; a radical ment free ous method. Adams, N. Y.

55.

E,

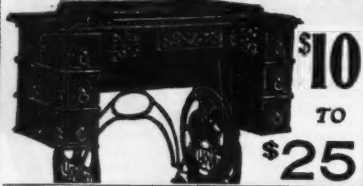
ND

10.

WER,

Capital, offer.

A Clear Saving



On a Sewing Machine.

We don't ask you to accept this statement on our bare assertion—we want to prove it. We have just issued what is undoubtedly the most thorough and comprehensive book ever published about Sewing Machines. This book tells you what constitutes a really high grade machine—how to detect the weak points—the right price to pay, etc. The book is handsomely printed in colors, with photographs and sketches, and includes samples of the work done with the attachments upon cloth—stitching, binding, braiding, ruffling, tucking, quilting, hemming, etc. You should have this book and these samples whether you buy from us or not. The book is free to you for the asking. Send for samples and booklet No. B-5702.

The Homer Young Co., Ltd., TOLEDO, OHIO.



DUTTON'S Improved Knife & Tool Grinder, \$2.50 Each.



SAMPSON TOBACCO PRESS. CLARK'S DOUBLE ACTION CUT-WAY HARROW will easily move 15,000 tons of earth one foot in a day.



Clark's Sulky Gang Disk Plow. From 2 to 8 ft. For horse or Steam Power.

The Cutaway Harrow Co., HIGGANUM, CONN.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

A Kant-Klog SPRAYER

We want to send into every town and county a sample of our new self-operating Kant-Klog Sprayer. No farmer, fruit or vegetable grower can afford to be without one. They increase crops both in quantity and quality, and double your yearly profit.

TO AGENTS: \$20.00 A DAY is what one new agent made. Another has sold and delivered 660 machines and has 100 more sold for later delivery. With the complete detailed instructions we send our agents any man of ordinary ability can do as well.

For further information address:
Rochester Spray Pump Co., 10 East Av. Rochester, N. Y.

\$3 a Day Sure—Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once.

ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 756, Detroit, Mich.

AGENTS—Have You a Horse and Wagon? Our Automatic Carpet Stretcher and Tacker. Sells itself. Works on an entirely new principle. Operator stands in stretching and tacking carpet. Can stretch and tack two thicknesses. Stretcher draws your weight with the carpet. Do not pound fingers or wear out knees. Drives 50 tracks per minute. Every machine guaranteed. Special price to agents on samples, express paid. Columbia Tack Puller, post-paid 20c. Write for terms, cartoon circ. Good Com. Splendid seller. Other Spec. One agent sold 38 stretchers in three days. Now is time to take orders. H. C. Pierce Specialty Co., 445 3d St, Beloit, Wis.

3 Magazines One Year for 55c
VICK'S FAMILY MAGAZINE, Rochester, N. Y.
WOMAN'S MAGAZINE, St. Louis, Mo.
GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER AND HOME COMPANION, Rochester, N. Y.
All 3 magazines for 55c.
Publisher's price, \$1.10.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.
Established 22 years. Oldest and best. Capital, \$100,000. Sample copy free. Cut out this offer.

Plants That Produce

should be the watchword of the grower. Buy from the man who grows and guarantees each one he sells. Only clean, thrifty, well rooted, fresh dug stock ever sent out. State inspected, no sign of disease. We suggest a

CHOICE SMALL FRUIT LIST.
Blackberries—Erie, Rathbun.
Raspberries—Loudon, Columbia, Cumberland.
Currants—Fay's Prolific, Pomona.
Strawberries—Palmer's Early.
Gooseberries—Pearl. Grapes—McKinley Early.

We ship nothing inferior. We seek the trade of people who know it pays to plant best varieties, bred from sound stock, shipped in right condition. Write for free catalog.

ALLEN L. WOOD, Wholesale Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

Small Fruit Department.

EXPERIENCE WITH SMALL FRUITS

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Mrs. Calvin Fuller, Mich.

What is more attractive to the eye, more healthful as a food, more sought after by nearly every one, and in so short a time will bring more dollars and cents for the amount invested than the raising of small fruits? This is what Susan always asked John when he felt discouraged about his farm crops and wanted to try something else. But John thought that the raising of fruit was all nonsense. Susan had been taking Green's Fruit Grower for some time, and had learned many things about the growing of small fruits. She decided to try and raise enough fruit for their own use. As her means were limited she could send for only a few plants of each kind, but she managed to make out a small order consisting of strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, grapes and currants. John was a little surprised when they came, but did manage to help her set them out. The plants grew nicely and the next year she had plenty of strawberries and cream, say nothing about shortcakes, to set on her table. John didn't refuse a second dish of berries or piece of cake. It was not long before they had all the fresh fruit they wanted for table use, and Susan canned, preserved, spiced and made jam and jelly which came very acceptable in the winter.

Susan was determined to set out more of each kind, and these she obtained from her old plants. Her new berries, currants, etc., were placed in rows with the corn and potatoes so the men could cultivate them when tending the crops. After this she began to sell a few quarts to the corner grocer and to private houses in the village. Her fruit never failed to please and where she sold once she almost always had a regular customer. John soon found that he had fewer calls for money to be used in the family, while at the same time they lived better and the family was larger. After a time Susan ceased to ask for any money. She furnished the groceries and other family necessities, besides paying little Willie's doctor bill, Alice's music teacher, buying the children's clothes and books and paying for the paint and painting of the house.

John, all this time, had been struggling with a mortgage, which was bound to grow despite his efforts. His crops did not bring him much, the weather was bad and some of his stock had died; he was completely discouraged. He told his wife that he was going to let Mr. Smith have the farm, as he would have it anyhow in another year, and he would go West. She and the children would have to get along the best they could. He thought perhaps he could take up some land and start all over again. Susan asked how much he owed Mr. Smith, and learned that two years' interest had not been paid and that the mortgage was soon to be foreclosed. John went West and took up some Dakota land which proved of little value. Susan knew that they had a year's redemption and determined to see what she could do. She set out more berries, hired a man and set about paying the debt. She had good luck in her undertaking. Her fame as a fruit grower had been widely circulated. Many came from long distances to buy fruit, and as hers were good varieties, they brought the highest prices. By the time the year was up she had, by close living, saved enough money to pay the debt. She sent the good news as a birthday present to John, who came home the next week, and went to work to make a business of fruit growing. He now says that there is more to be made from fruit than he ever dreamed was possible.

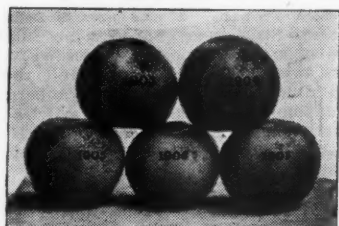
Big Prices for Fancy Strawberries.—The Boston market has for many years called for strawberries of large size and fine appearance, which have sold at from twenty-five to forty cents per quart. Marshall or Corsican would be the variety grown there most successfully. Forty cents per quart has often been paid for large fine strawberries. In order to produce berries of extra size the growers about Boston enrich their ground highly, giving the highest culture, and keeping the plants in narrow rows, well mulched and nearly always irrigated. There are a few localities in the country where such extraordinary high prices are paid for superior strawberries, but in the average market berries of extraordinary size will not sell for such high prices, and would not warrant the extra outlay in producing such superior fruit. These very large

berries are not so good in quality as those of moderate size. It is well for every strawberry grower to know well the market he is supplying and to understand whether that market demands an extra fine berry at a high price. These extra berries are not so firm and will not stand shipment so well as those of moderate size. I do not favor growing small inferior strawberries under any circumstances, but the question is whether your locality will warrant you in growing very large fruit at much greater cost for production. With ordinary culture strawberries will yield a good profit at 6 to 8 cents per quart.

One of the most successful grape growers in Pennsylvania is Henry M. Mayer, of Rohrerstown, Lancaster county. His vineyard is a small one—only eighty-four vines, but from that limited number marvelous results have been obtained. From a single vine he plucked thirty bushels of grapes, weighing twenty-seven pounds. A bunch of Niagaras weighed forty-eight ounces and many other bunches weighed from a pound and a half to two pounds. His vines are on horizontal wire trellis, and occupy but a limited area.

The Columbus gooseberry, a seedling from an English sort is proving just the thing for the Middle states, really the first one of that class to have done well so far, after a three years' trial here, says Practical Farmer. Not a bit of mildew is on the fruit and foliage so far.

Value of Small Fruits.—Not all farmers seem to know the value of small fruits to a family when grown in their own gardens. You commence with strawberries; they continue about a month. You pick perhaps from six to twelve quarts a day. You have them on the table, if you please, at breakfast, dinner and tea, and you want little else except bread and butter. In one way or another the family consumes about eight quarts a day, and while they last no medicines for bodily ailments are required, as a quart of strawberries daily will generally dispel all ordinary diseases not permanently in the system. After strawberries come raspberries, and they last about three weeks. Then we have blackberries, the cultivated varieties. Next currants ripen, and they remain until early grapes mature.



GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER FOR 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, AND GREEN'S SIX BOOKS FOR \$1.

See these five apples. What do they mean? Each apple is intended to represent one year's subscription to Green's Fruit Grower. The five apples represent five years; that is, the years 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907. In a nut shell we desire in the above five apples to call your attention to the fact that we will send you Green's Fruit Grower five years for \$1.00, without premium. Now is the time to accept this offer and to send in your subscription. This is the best proposition we can make you for Green's Fruit Grower for five years. For ten days only we will give Green's Six Books free with above offer. Write quick.

Work the Roads Well or Free Delivery of Mail Will Stop.

Postmaster Prine Riggs has received a notice from the postal authorities saying that the rural free mail delivery routes in Sodas will be withdrawn unless the patrons of the routes co-operate with the highway commissioners and keep the roads open. The carriers are advised not to risk their lives or their horses by attempting to get through huge snowbanks. They are also told that it is not their duty to open the roads. The patrons of the routes are instructed to keep the drifts away from the mail boxes, which are usually erected several feet from the highways.

"Josh bet Zeke that he could stay under water two minutes." "Did Josh win?" "Yep!" "Where is he now?" "Under thar yet."—Philadelphia Record.

VICK SEEDS

have been grown by thousands of satisfied customers for over fifty years. They are as good as can be procured anywhere in the world. At the prices listed in our catalogue we deliver goods to you FREE of express or mail charges.

Vick's Garden & Floral Guide

for 1903

Valuable to everyone who plants seeds, whether it's only a flower bed or an immense farm. It is not a mere catalogue, but a work of reference, full of profitable information. A book of over 100 illustrated pages. Free, if you mention this paper. Write for it.

Farmer's Handbook

A valuable reference book that tells all about the culture and care of crops, preparation of land, fertilizing, spraying, etc. Sent FREE if desired.

JAMES VICK'S SONS
Rochester, New York

GOOD SEEDS CHEAP

Best in the world
From 1c. a p'k'g. & up. A lot free with every order. Great Big Catalogue FREE to all.

Picture of all varieties. Send for big catalogue
R.H. SHUMWAY
ROCKFORD, ILL.

Have You Tried Pencilaria?

The wonderful fodder plant. Yields three to seven crops each season from one planting and has produced 95 tons per acre in a carefully weighed test. Highly nutritious and relished by cattle, horses and hogs; does well in all parts of the United States. Seeds are small so that one pound will plant an acre; grows 12 feet high. Price per lb. 75c. \$1 lb. 50c. Sample free if you mention this paper. Ask for our large illustrated catalogue of farm and garden seeds.
IOWA SEED COMPANY,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Seed Corn

\$1.00 bu. and up
Michigan Northern Grower is the earliest and produces largest crops. Hammond's Sixty Day Flint, American Pride, Race Horse Dent and Thoroughbred White Dent are the 4 famous varieties today. American Pride made 107 bu. shelled corn per acre. Fifteen other sorts. 100 page catalogue fully describing these wonderful crops sent on request.
HARRY N. HAMMOND SEED COMPANY, Ltd.
Box 99, Bay City, Mich.

Isbell's SEED Bargains

47 Varieties Flower Seeds, 10c
27 Varieties Vegetable Seeds, 10c
All high grade and Northern Grown. Beautiful new illustrated Seed Catalogue, giving prices and everything in Seeds for the flower and vegetable garden, FREE with either 10c order. Send today.
S. M. ISBELL & CO., Dept. C, JACKSON, MICH.

50c 10 Packages of Warranted Vegetable Seeds For 16c

Send us 16c and we will send you postpaid one package each of the following: E. B. Turnip Beet, Rosy Gem Radish, Prize Head Lettuce, E. J. Wakefield Late Flat Dutch Cabbage, H. C. Parsnip, Crockneck Squash, Sweet German Turnip, Beauty Tomato. FREE—Our illustrated 40 and Rocky Ford Muskmelon. FREE—Our catalogue telling how to get the best seeds that grow for 3c a package.
FORREST SEED CO., 30 Main Street, Corland, N. Y.

D. & C. Roses

are the best. Always on their own roots. Plants sent to any point in the United States. Safe arrival guaranteed. 50 years' experience. Flower and Vegetable Seeds a specialty. Write for

Guide to Rose Culture

for 1903—the leading rose catalogue of America. 172 pages. Mailed free. Nearly 1,000 varieties. Tells how to grow them and all other desirable flowers. Est. 1850. 70 greenhouses.
THE DINGEE & CONARD CO., West Grove, Pa.

Spavin Curb Splint

Cure These Blemishes Also Ringbones, hard or soft enlargements, Sweny, Knee Sprung, Fetters and Poll Evil. Slight cost and certain cure. Two big booklets telling how to do it sent free. Write today.
FLANNING BROS., Chicago, Ill.
360 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Rosenfeld's First English Poem.

(Quoted in "The Spirit of the Ghetto.")
 I lift mine eyes against the sky,
 The clouds are weeping, so am I;
 I lift mine eyes again on high,
 The sun is smiling, so am I;
 Why do I smile? Why do I weep?
 I do not know; it lies too deep.
 I hear the winds of autumn sigh,
 They break my heart, they make me cry;
 I hear the birds of lovely spring,
 My hopes revive, I help them sing.
 Why do I sing? Why do I cry?
 It lies so deep, I know not why.

Mc An' Jake Hefner.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

Things are changing mighty fast in the chicken business since me and Jake Hefner moved over from Indiana to Newbraska, 32 years ago this fall. Both of us bring a dozen hens and a rooster with us, the women folks changed roosters forward and back and changed eggs fur settin, and they hed good luck raisin chickens except the gol darned klotes would keep carrier of 'em off. Mighty hard times here in Newbraska them days. Grass hoppers one year and blizzards enough winter times to freeze the heart of a brass monkey; then there would come dry weather and hot winds, then it would change off and come grass hoppers. I don't know what we would done if it hadnt been fur the hens, seemed like the harder the times was, the bigger hump them hens would git on themselves.

Jack rabbits was kindo plenty and some good folks over in Iowa took pity on us homesteaders and sent over a carload of meal to give out in Clay County, and with the meal and jack rabbits and what coffee we traded eggs fur, we got along pretty good. Darn me if I ever seen better hens than them and I've been to a good many poultry shows. There was no swell heads to 'em, either on account of aristocracy or havin the rupe.

Jake was quite a chicken raiser. I remember an old gray necked rooster he had that would lick any rooster I ever saw. I'd give six bits if I had him now to put up against a tomfool swingin feed trof I sent away fur. I imagine I can see him backin off and comin at that feed trof everytime it swung. Yes, sir'ee, I would give more than six bits if he could lick that feed trof. I thought sure, I wouldn't get taken in any more, but I did. I was still stickin to my old Indiana breed of chickens. One day a feller come along and asked me what I was raisin mongrels fur. He told me about his fowls, they was high scorin Buff Cochins, with a beautiful golden plumage, layed a rich golden egg, was good setters and mothers and had a plump carcass. His mouth seemed to water when tellin of it.

I studied about it and sold off my hens and bought eggs from him. I raised a good many that summer. One day another feller come along and said why didn't I get some Leghorn roosters and make a cross. He said they would breed activity and more egg layin onto the clumsy Buff Cochins so I bought some roosters from him.

Next fall a feller come along that said he was the correspondent fur the Hen Tribune, therefore he was onto the chicken business. He asked me what I was raisin mongrels fur. I dont git mad very often but I got madder'n a hornet when I see what he was up to. Says I to him, "I'm going to raise whatever kind of chickens I darned please. I give him to understand right there that I was no hay stack or a market fur different kinds of chickens.

A man tried to tell me all about the great American hen, how she was cot in the jungles of India, how she was discovered in obscurity and brought across the stormy waters with the Pilgrims and since then had been bred, reared and improved by ingenious mortal man. All about how the Egyptians hatched eggs in ovens, with the camels and pyramids in the back ground, all about artificial incubation and brooding, the formation of the egg, the laying of the egg, the fertility of eggs, all about temperature and humidity, the growth of the chick in the shell day by day. All about the great American Jim Crack egg maker, all about Professor Buke's feather promoter, how to carry fowls over moulting season.

Says I to him, "Mister, it seems to me that I don't hardly need the book since you told me all there was in it." Everybody begun to laf and darn me if I didn't get madder a rail before I found out that they was lafin' at the other feller. Then a feller come along and asked me if I didn't want to buy some Gina pigs. I told him I didn't care to change my breed of hogs. After a while I was round to where his coops was and I'll be gold darned if they wasn't the runtiest, orniest lot of pigs I ever seen. They looked more like ground hogs than anything else, with their tails froze off.

Another feller wanted me to look at his Belgian hairs. I have been in Newbras-

ka a long time, but I never seen a leaner set of Jack rabbits in my life. Next time I go to the show I am goin' to take a prairie dog to put up against some of their holly terrier dogs, they said they was Scotch terriers, but was holly terriers on rats. I've just got the cart behind the horse, that's all.

If You Would Succeed.

Necessity is the priceless spur.
 The world listens to a man with a will in him.

The man with an idea has ever changed the face of the world.
 Find a way or make one. Everything is either pusher or pushed.

What is put into the first of life is put into the whole of it. Start right.

Give a youth resolution and the alphabet, and who shall place limits to his career?

The lucky man is the man who sees and grasps his opportunity.

Don't wait for extraordinary opportunities: seize common occasions and make them great.

Find your purpose and fling your life out to it. Try to be something with all your might.

A great opportunity will only make you ridiculous unless you are prepared for it.

The first thing to do if you have not done it, is to fall in love with your work. Don't brood over the past nor dream of the future; but seize the instant, and get your lesson from the hour.

Poverty and hardship have ever been the great schoolmasters of the race, and have forced into prominence many a man who would otherwise have remained unknown.

There is "room at the top" because cigarette smoking, liquor drinking, keeping late hours (with their excesses) by the boys of the land make the demand for space "at the top" very small. Please don't mistake this for a joke.

There is nothing small in a world where a mud creek swells to an Amazon and the stealing of a penny may end on the scaffold.—Success.

The early cat realizes on the milk ticket.
 Remorse is memory that has begun to ferment.

Most men mistake slight applause for an encore.
 Idle boasting is the smoke and true courage the fire.

A man isn't always broad-minded because his head is level.
 When a woman cuts a man's acquaintance she looks daggers at him.

It is apt to make a young man hot when his rival casts him in the shade. As a female entertainer the average man is not in it with a cheap looking-glass.

When a man buys a piece of property for a song he may regret his vocal ability later on.

A girl thinks she requires an appetizer if she is unable to devour at least a pound of caramels daily.

It sometimes happens that a fool girl will throw a millionaire overboard for a man who can't borrow 30 cents.—Chicago News.

Mrs. Waldo (of Boston): "I have a letter from your Uncle James, Penelope, who wants us to spend the summer on his farm." Penelope (dubiously): "Is there any society in the neighborhood?" Mrs. Waldo: "I've heard him speak of the Holsteins and Guarnseys. I presume they are pleasant people."—Boston Beacon.

Drake's Palmetto Wine

is a tonic remedy that gives immediate relief and cures chronic stomach trouble and constipation. It is a wonder worker for torpid liver, indigestion, dyspepsia, flatulence and constipation, and cures every such case. By its soothing and healing action on the mucous membranes it relieves catarrh and inflammation of kidneys and bladder, and female complaints of any nature like magic and cures perfectly.

A trial bottle is sent prepaid, free of charge to any subscriber or reader of Green's Fruit Grower who writes for it to Drake Formula Company, Drake Building, Dearborn and Lake Sts., Chicago, Ill. A letter or postal card is your only expense.

This wonderful tonic remedy is nice to take, and one small dose a day cures quickly, and to stay cured.

\$15.00 a Week at Home.

We are willing to pay fifteen dollars a week for good men and women who are competent to solicit and secure subscribers to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER in their own town or county. Here is an opportunity to earn money during the fall and winter. But do not apply unless you have pluck and intend to pull through successfully. When you apply, which should be at once to secure your territory, send us a testimonial from your pastor, or post-master, as to your good character and honesty.

Address for full particulars, Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

You Will Never Be Sorry.

For standing by your principles.
 For stopping your ears to gossip.
 For asking pardon when in error.
 For the influence of high motives.
 For being as courteous as a duke.
 For bridling a slanderous tongue.
 For being generous with an enemy.
 For being square in business deals.
 For sympathizing with the oppressed.
 For giving an unfortunate fellow a lift.

For being patient with cranky neighbors.
 For promptness in keeping your promises.—The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette.

Mrs. Youngwife—A friend sent me a basket of quinces, and I don't know how to use them.

Mrs. Oldwife—Nothing is simpler. Pare and core them, make preserves of the best pieces, marmalade of the others, and jelly of the cores and peelings.

Mrs. Youngwife—Well, I declare. And what shall I make of the basket they came in?—New York Weekly.

A delicious and simple candy is made from four cupfuls of brown sugar, one cupful of milk and the regulation piece of butter that resembles a walnut in size. After twenty minutes' cooking add a tablespoonful of vanilla and the meats of one pound of English walnuts and pour out on a buttered dish.

RHEUMATISM



A man who cured himself will send FREE to every sufferer from Rheumatism a free trial of the remedy which cured him

For years I suffered all those terrible agonies which Rheumatism makes one undergo, tried remedy after remedy and one doctor after another, but got steadily worse. Finally I discovered a simple combination of vegetable remedies which entirely cured me. Improvement commenced with the first dose, and in a short time I was restored to my old time health and vigor.

To any sufferer from this frightful disease, I will send FREE from any charge whatever, a trial of this wonderful "Home Cure." You use it at home without inconvenience or trouble of any kind. No matter how long-standing your case nor how many "sure cures" you have tried, I can prove to you that my "Home Cure" never fails. A trial costs you nothing. Address,

MARK H. JACKSON, 942 Univ. Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

RUPTURE CURED while you work. You pay \$1.00 when cured. No cure, no pay. ALEX. SPEIRS, Box 833, WESTBROOK, MAINE.

ACME Pulverizing Harrow

SIZES 3 to 13 1-2 Feet.

Agents Wanted

To be returned at my expense if not satisfactory.

The best pulverizer—cheapest Riding Harrow on earth. We also make walking Acmes. The Acme crushes, cuts, pulverizes, turns and levels all soils for all purposes. Made entirely of cast steel and wrought iron—indestructible.

Catalog and Booklet, "An Ideal Harrow," by Henry Stewart, mailed free.

I deliver free on board at New York, Chicago, Columbus, Louisville, Kansas City, Minneapolis, San Francisco, etc.

Address DUANE H. NASH, SOLE MANUFACTURER - MILLINGTON, NEW JERSEY

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

Haymaker Raspberry.

The greatest acquisition of the day. Will outyield any Raspberry grown. Hardy, strong grower, largest size, very handsome; bound to be popular. Do not delay stocking up. Many other new fruits—Uncle Jim, Marie, Kansas, and Benjamin Strawberries, Munger, Cumberland, Cardinal, King, and Loudon Raspberries, Mersereau, Early King, Rathbun, Ohmer, Eldorado, Iceberg and Ancient Britton Blackberries, Tremo Dewberry, Currants, Gooseberries and Grapes, Wineberry, Loganberry, and Juneberry, Opalescent, (something out of the ordinary) Winter Maiden Blush and Blumar Apple. Seed Corn, Potatoes, and Asparagus Roots.

WE MAKE A NOVEL \$5.00 OFFER for our Model Fruit Garden. One new and interesting catalogue describing all the above and much else will be mailed you free.

W. N. SCARFF, Box 326, New Carlisle, Ohio.

THIS BOOK FREE WITH TWO SUBSCRIPTIONS AT FIFTY CENTS EACH.

The essence of many volumes put into a nutshell by Prof. J. A. Nichols, A. M., and H. H. Goodrich, A. M. The biggest little book ever sold for the money, considering its practical worth and durability. 1001 practical facts and figures for every day life specially arranged and systematized for The Busy Man.

The Following is the Table of Contents, in part, Which Speaks for Itself.

The Hows of Business.
Success, How won.
Notes, How to write, collect, transfer, etc.
Receipts, Different forms.
Orders, How to write.
Due Bills, How to write.
Checks, How to write, present and endorse.
Drafts, Hints and helps on writing different forms.
Bill of Exchange.
Banks, How to do business with.
Papers, How to transfer.
Debt, How to demand payment.
Change, How to make quickly.
Wealth, How to obtain.
Money, How to send by mail.
Difficulties, How to settle by arbitration.
Arbitration.
Agents, How to do business with.
Power of Attorney.
Debts, How to collect.
Points of Law and Legal Forms.
Affidavits, Agreements, Contracts, How to write, etc.
Sale of Property, Law governing.
Bill of Sale, Landlord and Tenant, Leases.
Deeds, How to write. Deeds, Mortgages.
Beil, Bonds, License, Copyrights, Mechanic's Lien, Wills, Laws and forms. Guarantees.
The Busy Man's Digest of Laws.
Comprising 18 departments.
Practical Information for Busy Men.
Comprising 13 departments.
The Busy Man's Digest of Facts.
Comprising 6 departments.
Computations at Sight.
Comprising 23 departments.

It should be in every home; once there you will refer to it many times each day and it will save you many dollars in expenses within one year. Order at once.

Clearly printed on Super-Calendared Paper; neatly and durably bound in Flexible Morocco-le, not cloth; Litho end sheets; over 100 apt illustrations; 256 Pages.

Price 50 Cents And 8 cents additional to pay for postage. This book has been sold for \$1.25 at book stores, but we buy in very large quantities and give our readers the benefit of wholesale prices.

For the next sixty days we will send one of these books absolutely free to every one who secures one new subscriber for Green's Fruit Grower, and sends it to us with their own renewal with \$1 for all, but 8c. extra must be sent for postage on the book.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

True Greatness.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower, by Mrs. Mattie Leathers.

That man is truly great who lives Not just for self alone, But who another's woes can feel As if they were his own: Who sometimes gives more than he gets, Nor lets his tight hand know Whose sentiments are not vain talk Just idle words for show.

Who views his mortal fellow-man As if he were a friend; Who in misfortune never fails A helping hand to lend. Who does not boast what he can do, Nor of his large estate, Who is not greater in his own Than other's estimate.

Household Implements.

The present advancement in woman's education may be directly traced to the improvement in household implements. In the last few hundred years the manufacture of wool or flax into cloth, and of the cloth into clothes, was the work of the women of the household. This work was done with the most clumsy implements. As late as the discovery of America the ancient distaff still kept women of the household busy, even though they were queens in rank. The spinning wheel and the steel needle, those great precursors of modern civilization, had not yet been introduced. In a few hundred years the power loom and the sewing machine were to remove from household work the spinning and weaving of cloth, and much of the household sewing.

It was not until this was done that women had any time for education. Today every opportunity is open to them not only to cultivate their minds, but to achieve happiness and independence, even when they have no one to depend upon but themselves. The happiest and holiest place for a woman is that of a wife and mother; and, thanks to the improvement in household utensils, she is now lifted forever from the position of household drudge, which she once occupied, no matter what her rank or wealth might be. Precedent, stronger than anything else, condemned her to the distaff, and distaff became another name for woman. The crown of France, said the old law, "never descends to the distaff." In common with the laborer in the field, the dull workaday world was alone hers. Woman had little time in what are called those "good old times" to spend with her children, who must grow up as they could, while their mother labored with her women in the work now done by manufacturers.

The menial labor of the house is being gradually lifted from woman's shoulders, not only by the improvement in household implements, which has made hard work easy, but by the actual transferring of much of the work of the household to manufacturers, where all the difficult work of the household will be done in the near future at a low price.—Tribune.

To Prepare Oysters for Cooking.—Strain the liquid from the oysters. Look them over and remove all pieces of broken shell. If the liquor is to be used it should be strained.

Smothered Oysters.—Put 1 tbsp. butter in a covered saucepan with 1-2 tsp. salt, 1-2 ssp. pepper and a few grains of cayenne; when hot add the oysters and cover closely, shaking the pan to keep the oysters from sticking. Cook 2 or 3 minutes or until the oysters look plump. Serve on toasted crackers.

Sauted Oysters.—Season large oysters with salt and pepper. After being drained on a napkin roll in fine dry bread and brown in clarified butter or olive oil. The tbsp. oil will saute 1 qt. oysters.

Domestic Science Interests.—A recent move in the domestic service agitation which seems to be affecting mistresses and maids alike to the point of action is on the part of the Minnesota Federation of Women's clubs. This is a plan to offer prizes during the state fair each year for long and efficient service in the hope of raising the standard of capability and of affording additional inducement to enter the ranks of house-helps. This is the first sequel to the more or less general discussion of the "problem" among the club women of that state for fully a year past. The prize competition will be under the auspices of the household economics committee of the federation.—"Evening Post."

Lemon Butter Sauce.—Put a large tablespoonful of cornstarch, two heaping tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar, a pinch of salt, the grated rind of a lemon and the juice of an ounce of butter and the yolks of two eggs in a saucepan and beat them together until smooth and light; then add quickly a pint of boiling water; and cook until it begins to thicken.

To make cows pay, use Sharples Cream Separators. Book "Business Dairying" and catalogue all free, W. Chester, Pa.

An American Woman.

Go where one will, he sees women whose attire suggests that they are a sort of animated upholstery. The more colors, the more glaring the contrasts, the greater seems to be their satisfaction. Take the summer resorts for instance. While there is a decided movement toward simplicity in these places the vulgarity which has long been so harshly criticised is still very much in evidence. Women who would look winsome in simple, suitable frocks, stalk about in costumes that are an abomination to the aesthetic eye. In town the case is not otherwise. In the drawing-room, at the theater, wherever one happens to be, gowns literally flash upon the eye. Women who could easily command admiration draw ridicule upon themselves. And this because they insist on disregarding the golden rule of dress, "Simplicity." "Simplicity," cried Thoreau, when he was preaching his gospel of life. "Simplicity," cries Mrs. Yerkes, and everyone else who really understands the gospel of dress. Women are gradually eschewing the fripperies in which their remote ancestors gloried, thus showing a partial grasp of the essentials of dress.

Floor Stain.—Floors that are stained and oiled are easily kept clean. The material costs very little, and anyone can apply it. For an oak stain, take raw sienna, add a little turpentine to it and mix half a pint of linseed oil and one quart of turpentine. A tablespoonful of Japan dryer put into the turpentine will make it dry quickly. A cheap dark brown stain, which is better for old floors than a lighter color, is made by mixing one-fourth of a pound of permanganate of potash in one quart of water. Apply with an old paint brush, and give the floor two coats if one does not make it dark enough. After the floor is stained, give it a coat of boiled linseed oil. If the oiling is repeated every spring or fall, your floor will always look well.

Care of Lamps.—Buy the best oil. Fill the lamps by daylight. Lamps should be kept well filled. Never attempt to light a lamp that is only partly filled.

Keep the oil can closed and in a cool place.

Lamps to be carried should be of metal and have handles.

See that any hanging lamps you may have are securely hung.

When buying lamps select those in which the end of the burner is considerably elevated above the body of the lamp.

Watch your wicks closely, and change them before they become too short.

If burning oil gets upon the floor, smother with woolen blankets or rugs.

The menus of the push-cart cafes of Wall street, New York, are amazingly varied. You may enjoy a variety of sausages, cooked to order and served hot for a penny. The waffle wagon, from which this pastry is served with sugar or syrup at a cent a portion, is one of the oldest contributors to the bill of fare. Other wagons make specialties of soups, still others serve some vegetable, such as hot corn in the season. The desserts are offered in even greater variety than the more stable dishes, and one is simply bewildered by such delicacies as ice cream, water ices, pies, cakes and puddings. Hundreds are to be seen daily crowded about the push-cart cafes.

Few people realize the extent of the apple industry of the United States. Thirty years ago a barrel of American apples was a curiosity in the English market. The total exports from American to European ports, for the week ending December 6th of the present year, amounted to 111,191 barrels. The total shipments of apples from American ports for the present year up to December 6th were 1,566,398 barrels. The total for last year amounted to only 469,385 barrels, an increase of over a million barrels in the present season, so far.

A Veal Potpie.—A veal potpie without shortening is a dainty dish in the veal line. Cut the meat in pieces and boil until tender in plenty of salted water, skimming thoroughly as it begins to boil. Add a generous bit of butter and a little pepper. About five minutes before serving drop in by spoonfuls a soft batter made of one quart of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and enough milk or water to make the consistency required. Drop in the boiling water and cover closely. When done, uncover, take a fork and force the dumplings apart.—Washington Star.

Yes, Green's Fruit Grower will take two-cent or one-cent postage stamps in payment for subscription. Send them on without delay. You will do us a great favor by renewing your subscription now. Don't send checks for less than \$2.00.

30 YEARS SELLING DIRECT

We are the largest manufacturers of vehicles and harness in the world selling to consumers exclusively.



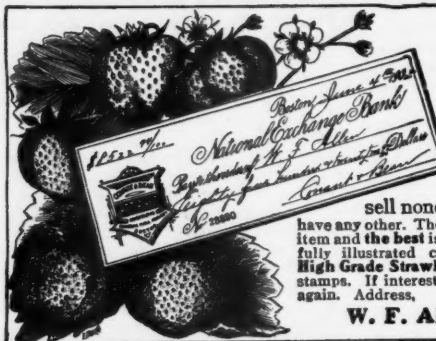
No. 42—Double Surre Harness. Price \$19.50. As good as sells for \$10 more. Large Catalogue FREE—Send for it.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS but ship anywhere for examination, guaranteeing safe delivery. You are out nothing if not satisfied. We make 150 styles of vehicles and 65 styles of harness. Visitors are always welcome at our factory.



No. 331—Surrey. Price \$65. As good as sells for \$40 more.

ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG. CO., Elkhart, Ind.



THIS CHECK

and several smaller ones

I received the past season for **Strawberries** (not plants). That was because I have only the best. I pay to get the best. I sell none but the best. I can't afford to have any other. The cost of plants is comparatively a small item and the best is none too good. I will send my beautifully illustrated catalogue with lithographed covers of **High Grade Strawberry Plants** by return mail for two 2c stamps. If interested send to-day. This will not appear again. Address,

W. F. ALLEN, Salisbury, Md.

POPULAR TOOLS FOR MARKET GARDENERS

SEE SEED DROP In Plain Sight. Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Plow and Rake, for between row adjustment, cultivator, runs easily. High Arch Expansion Hoe is double and single wheel combined. Adjustable to any depth.

NEW UNIVERSAL Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Plow and Rake, for between row adjustment, cultivator, runs easily. High Arch Expansion Hoe is double and single wheel combined. Adjustable to any depth.

NEW UNIVERSAL Drill & Cultivator. The only implement made which can be used as seeder and cultivator. 1 or 2 wheels as desired. Quickly changed.

NEW UNIVERSAL Wheel Plows. Three styles. For Gardeners and Poultry.

POPULAR PRICES. 1903 catalogue of latest styles now ready. Free.

AMES PLOW COMPANY, 23 MARKET STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

The Orchard Monarch

is the spraying machine which should receive the attention of large sprayers. It is a mounted sprayer carrying 150 gallons of liquid. The force for operating is supplied by the mere movement of wagon by means of hind wheel gears. It is intended for large orchard operations and is a

Perfect Automatic Sprayer.

Driving from tree to tree generates power—130 lbs to the inch—to spray five minutes with two nozzles and reach top of tallest trees. It also operates automatically the liquid agitator and brush for cleaning suction strainer, so that vines and foliage are never scalded and nozzles never clog. The Monarch, at the same suggests, is the peer of sprayers for large orchard operations. We manufacture many kinds and sizes of sprayers for all purposes. Write us for anything in the spraying line, formulas, appliances, etc., and ask for our Free book on spraying.

Field Force Pump Co., 226 Eleventh St., Elmira, N.Y.



TERRIFF'S PERFECT WASHER

SENT ON TRIAL with a positive guarantee to wash the collars and wristbands of the dirtiest shirt perfectly clean, without the use of the washboard or hand rubbing, with no injury to the most delicate fabric. Will do a family washing in one hour; saves time, labor and expense.

FREE. We want good, reliable and industrious agents, and in order to secure your help will send one of our washers absolutely FREE. Write today for FREE catalogue and full particulars. **PORTLAND MANUFACTURING CO., 131 Pearl St., Portland, Mich.**

A LIBRARY OF INFORMATION ON FRUIT GROWING and POULTRY RAISING



AMERICAN FRUIT GROWING

is the newest of C. A. Green's books devoted to Pear Culture, Peach Culture, Manures and Fertilizers, Quince Culture, Currant Culture, Small Fruit Culture, Western New York Fruit Growing, and Cherry Culture. Price by mail, post-paid, 25c.

GREEN'S SIX BOOKS

On Fruit Culture is devoted to Apple Culture, Pear Culture, Plum and Cherry Culture, Raspberry and Blackberry Culture, Grape Culture, Strawberry, Currant, Gooseberry and Persimmon Culture. Price by mail, post-paid, 25c.

GREEN'S FOUR BOOKS

On Fruit Culture, devoted first to "How C. A. Green Made the Old Farm Pay," second to Peach Culture; third, Propagation of Fruit Plants, Vines and Trees; fourth, General Fruit Instructor. Price by mail, post-paid, 25c.

AMERICAN POULTRY KEEPING

is a new book, a practical treatise on the management of poultry. Special attention is given to Hatching, Diseases, Feeding and Care of Poultry, also to various breeds, and plans for buildings. How to Market Poultry and Eggs for Profit. By Mail, post-paid, 25c.

THE ABOVE BOOKS GIVEN AWAY AS PREMIUMS.

We will mail you your choice of above books free, providing you send us 50 cents for one subscriber for Green's Fruit Grower, one year, and claim this offer.

ANOTHER OFFER.

We will mail you, post-paid, all of the above books, Green's Four Volumes, in strong paper covers, covering every feature of Fruit Growing and Poultry Raising, for sending us \$1.25 for one subscription for Green's Fruit Grower two years. We pay postage. Address

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

Poultry and Fruit.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
Arthur P. Spiller, Mass.

A combination fruit and poultry farm can be made very profitable. There are many people, who worn out with the confinement of office work in a city, see their strength and vitality slowly slipping away, have here the vocation wherein they can regain lost vigor, and at the same time be engaged in an industry that will in a short time yield profitable results. The outdoor life with its bracing and upbuilding environments will rejuvenate the nervous system, and in a short time a feeling of buoyancy and life will be realized that cannot appear in the crowded city office life. For those of limited means there are what are termed abandoned farms in many parts of the country, especially in Northern New England, where the value of farm property that can be obtained for a few hundred dollars is a surprise to those not acquainted with the facts, and some of them would make ideal poultry and fruit farms. A request of the secretary of agriculture of a state for a list of, or information in regard to unoccupied farms will bring the desired knowledge. If one desires to remain near to the city or larger towns, two or three acres can be obtained, and with proper management in a short time a comfortable living and possibly more can be made. But for a larger business, a farm of more acres would be necessary, and near as possible to some good market or shipping point. The cultivation of fruit and the raising of poultry is comparatively light work. Even if a person is entirely unfamiliar with the methods of this industry, this need not deter them from undertaking it, for the poultry and fruit growers press of to-day is an encyclopedia of instruction in all its branches from which a person can obtain all needed information to be successful from the start. If contemplating taking up this industry subscribe for several good fruit and poultry papers, (among which Green's Fruit Grower and Home Companion is one of the best,) and become familiar with the details of the work.

In starting into any new work it is well to go slow at first, any reliable nurseryman will advise as to which kind of fruit trees or shrubs best adapted to climate and location. As to the kind of poultry to keep, if eggs alone are wanted the Leghorns or Minorcas are desirable, but if both eggs and meat are wanted some one of the varieties of Plymouth Rocks or Wyandottes are a better general purpose fowl and are always salable at from ten weeks of age up, making the best broilers, roasters, capons, etc. Starting with thoroughbred stock as good as a person's means will allow, an additional source of income can be derived from selling eggs for hatching and stock for breeding. Beginning with a small flock at first, or even a trio of birds, gradually increasing the number as the details of management become familiar, is the best way.

To arrive at the earliest results with fruit, it is best to start with small fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, grapes, currants and gooseberries, which will give the quickest money returns; at the same time the larger fruits, peaches, pears, plums, apples, etc., may be planted as early as possible as they take a longer time to mature and the more quickly planted the earlier will they come into bearing. Many of the small fruits can be propagated on the home farm after the first year, thus saving the expense of buying more stock. The poultry manure is one of the most valuable fertilizers for all kinds of fruits. Fruit trees planted in the poultry runs, especially plum trees, do particularly well. The combination of poultry and fruit farming is one of the most healthful, profitable and interesting occupations in which a person can engage, whether it be the one who is seeking a renewal of health, or for those who are now well and desire to maintain that high standard of vitality that can be attained in the pure air of the country with the exhilaration of spirit that leads one to exclaim "I am glad that I am living."

(Note. Do not buy poor land. The best is cheapest. I would hesitate to buy on abandoned farm. No man abandons first class productive soil.—C. A. Green.)

Take pains to have every thing convenient inside of the house and buildings. As fast as your means will allow, add books, musical instruments, and whatever else you can make it pleasant for your wife and children. Remember your children will in this way be getting part of their education, and often the best part; and it will save much of the money which otherwise might be paid out at seminaries to obtain this same result. I should always recommend educating children at home as far as possible during their early years. It is safest and cheapest.—L. P. Weldman.

Profitable Orchards.

The recent meeting of the Ontario Fruit Growers' association, at Walkerton, Ontario, brought out some very encouraging and interesting facts relative to the profit of apple orchards. The following from the report given in the Toronto Weekly Sun is at least encouraging information to fruit growers or farmers who aim to have good apple orchards:

One of our own Ontario orchard men was able to show as remarkable results as anything obtained in New York state. This was Joseph Tweddle, of Fruitland, between Hamilton and Grimsby. From four and one-half acres, mostly Baldwins and Greenings, Mr. Tweddle this season packed 800 barrels of fruit. The Baldwins gave 95 per cent. No. 1, and the Greenings 80 per cent. No. 1. Besides this, 50 barrels fell to the ground, owing to the impossibility of getting help to do the packing in time. The first-class apples were sold in Germany and realized almost \$2,000, well on to \$500 an acre. And most remarkable of all, this was realized in a piece of land which Mr. Tweddle holds under lease merely, the rental being \$65 per year. From another orchard, covering 25 acres, rented at \$100 a year, Mr. Tweddle realized \$3,000.

D. J. McKinnon, of Grimsby, contributed an interesting addition to this discussion. For two acres of apple orchard, said he, "I sold this season \$500 worth of fruit. I realized more than \$400 over and above cost of picking and packages. These apples were grown in an orchard which had been in pasture for eight years. The orchard had, however, been thoroughly manured and well sprayed. The varieties grown were Baldwins, Russets, Greenings and Spies."

Harold Jones, of Maitland, was also able to tell of remarkable returns as the result of intelligent care bestowed upon an orchard. He produced 700 barrels of Snows from four acres and 95 per cent. of the crop was free of spot.

How was this accomplished? By intelligent spraying, careful pruning and intelligent methods generally. Some of Mr. Tweddle's apples netted \$3 per barrel, while neighbors were selling at 75 and 80 cents, and the latter even at that price were getting all their fruit was worth. In speaking of his methods Mr. Tweddle said:

Forgery is all right in the iron business.

Fair weather friends are often enemies in disguise.

True charity begins at home, but it doesn't end there.

Many a man reserves the kind words his wife is entitled to for her tombstone. Speaking of clothes, a judge says that lawsuits become attorneys.

It is difficult to convert a man unless you practice what you preach.

When a wolf changes his coat he does not change his appetite for mutton chops.

Convicted criminals are not allowed to hurry, they must take their time.

It takes a brave man to face a thing after he has refused to countenance it.

A man who has the gout feels pretty good when he gets down to ordinary rheumatism.

You have doubtless observed that the maid who is in love with herself has but few rivals.

No wonder men get discouraged when it takes years to establish a reputation for honesty and sobriety, while one can gain notoriety as a thief or a drunkard in a few hours.—Chicago News.

Honey Wine.—Take three pounds of clear extracted honey to one gallon of pure water, preferably distilled. Into a good copper or porcelain kettle put as much honey and water in proportion as your kettle will hold at one time. Put on stove and cook slowly for three hours. Be careful it does not run over. Skim off all foam and wax that rises on top. Then try its strength by putting in a fresh hen egg, which should float. If not, put in a little more honey or cook it a little longer. Then take off, strain through a cloth and put in a clean, new alcohol or brandy barrel, and cook more till you get your barrel full. Let it work for about six or eight weeks, then strain off again into another clean barrel. It is ready to drink at six months old, but it is better the older it gets. I like it best two years old. It is a good healthful drink for everybody and a good cure for colds.

Yes, Green's Fruit Grower will take two-cent or one-cent postage stamps in payment for subscription. Send them on without delay. You will do us a great favor by renewing your subscription now. Don't send checks for less than \$2.00.

Teacher—Can you explain the difference between a king and a president?

Small Pupil—A king is born and a president has to get himself elected.



Everything for the Garden

Is the title of Our New Catalogue for 1903—the most superb and instructive horticultural publication of the day—190 pages—700 engravings—8 superb colored plates of vegetables and flowers.

To give this Catalogue the largest possible distribution, we make the following liberal offer:

Every Empty Envelope

Counts as Cash.

To every one who will state where this advertisement was seen, and who incloses 10 Cents (in stamps), we will mail the Catalogue, and also send free of charge, our famous 50-Cent "Henderson" Collection of seeds, containing one packet each of Sweet Peas, Large Mixed Hybrids, Peas, Giant Fancy Mixed, Asparagus, Giant Victoria Mixed, Big Boston Lettuce, Early Ruby Tomato and Cardinal Radish, in a coupon envelope, which, when emptied and returned, will be accepted as a 25-cent cash payment on any order of goods selected from Catalogue to the amount of \$1.00 and upward.

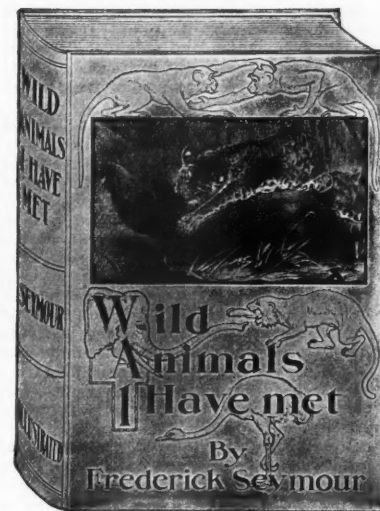
PETER HENDERSON & CO.,

35 & 37 Cortlandt Street, New York.

BURPEE'S SEEDS ARE THE BEST THAT CAN BE GROWN

If you want the choicest vegetables or most beautiful flowers you should read BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL FOR 1903,—so well known as the "Leading American Seed Catalogue." It is mailed FREE to all. Better send your address TO-DAY. W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

This \$5.00 Book Given Away



WILD ANIMALS I HAVE MET

Is the title of an elegant \$5.00 book, 500 pages, 300 photographs, by the great Frederick Seymour, Naturalist. We will send you this book for your services if you will secure a club of ten subscribers at thirty-five cents each, without premium. Or, we will send you this \$5.00 book if you will send us five subscribers for Green's Fruit Grower for five years each, sending us \$5.00 for these five subscriptions, each of which is to continue five years, without premium.

This is a book of natural history and thrilling experiences, the result of a lifetime of effort. It is unlike any other book on animals. It combines the most interesting and valuable facts of natural history with the most exciting experiences and thrilling adventures. The author has circled the globe in search of a knowledge of wild animals. Well worth \$5.00.

C. A. GREEN.

Address. GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

THE HARVARD PIANO

IS A WONDERFUL COMBINATION

Of those Qualities which appeal Strongly to Discriminating Musical People. . .

ENDOWED WITH MUSICAL VALUES.

TONE—Pure, Balanced, Sympathetic. TOUCH—Responsive, Repeating, Right.

DURABILITY—Established, A Matter of Course.

CASE—Contemporaneously Correct. PRICE—Moderate, Quality Considered.

WE will place a Piano in your home for inspection and bear all transportation expenses.

THE JOHN CHURCH COMPANY

Owners of

The Harvard Piano Co.

Cincinnati. New York. Chicago. Leipzig. London.

YOU run no risk and are under no obligation to buy unless the Piano satisfies you.

WRITE US FOR CATALOGUE OF PIANOS OF ANY QUALITY OR WOOD YOU DESIRE. WE CAN SATISFY. Address Dept. No. 3.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

Winter Entertainment.

Charles A. Green, editor of Green's Fruit Grower, has prepared and copyrighted an entertainment known as the "Congress of All Nations," which may easily be produced in any community. This entertainment has proved profitable in raising money and is entertaining and instructive to those who witness its presentation. It is suitable for church entertainments. Mr. Green originated this little play for the purpose of raising money in his own church where it was a great success. The whole matter is in type and will be sent prepaid for twenty-five cents, or we will send it free, as a premium, if you will request it at the time you send fifty cents for your subscription for Green's Fruit Grower, for one year.

Headache.—When this comes from stomach trouble it can be cured in many instances by taking a teaspoonful of finely powdered charcoal—that from willow is best, mixed with a little water. Powdered willow charcoal may be had from the druggist and is very cheap.

ASTHMA

Can be cured by
THE
Kola Plant



The Kola Plant.

A New and Positive Cure for Asthma has been found in the Kola Plant, a rare botanical product of West African origin. So great are the powers of this New Remedy that in the short time since its discovery it has come into almost universal use in the hospitals of Europe and America for the cure of every form of Asthma. The cures wrought by it are really marvelous. Among others Mr. C. B. Slade, of Los Angeles, Cal., writes March 8, 1902, that Himalaya saved his life, and through his recommendation thirty-five or forty others have been cured by it. Mr. W. O. Coblenz, No. 7 LaSalle St., Cleveland, O., writes that he suffered for years until Himalaya cured him. Physicians and change of climate did him no good. Mrs. Liddle Hodgkins, Old Town, Me., writes that Asthma was her worst enemy but Himalaya cured her completely. Mr. Alfred Lewis, editor of the Farmers' Magazine, Washington, D. C., testifies that after eight years continual suffering, especially in Hay-fever season, Himalaya completely cured him. Hundreds of others give similar testimony of their cures of Asthma of five to fifty years' suffering by this wonderful new remedy. If you suffer from Asthma in any form, in order to prove the power of this new botanical discovery, we will send you one trial case by mail entirely free. It costs you absolutely nothing. Write to-day to The Kola Importing Co., No. 1124 Broadway, New York.

ONE PACKAGE FREE



Have you got Dyspepsia, Indigestion, or any kind of stomach ailment? You can be cured! I will send you FREE a package of my stomach tablets which is the best remedy for the stomach that has ever been prepared. I have had more than 20 years' experience perfecting a remedy that will cure all forms of stomach trouble, such as dyspepsia, indigestion, gas on the stomach, heart-burn, palpitation of the heart, and ailments caused by poor digestion.

MY STOMACH TABLETS

assist the stomach to digest food. That is their mission. They do this by setting things right in the stomach. They create new life and energy by strengthening the stomach. Write and the free package will be sent by return mail and you will be cured soon.

JOHN MORROW, CHEMIST,
110 FOREST AVENUE, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

DISCOVERY

MADE BY A BUSINESS MAN OF A FINE KIDNEY REMEDY

Mr. A. S. Hitchcock, Box 94, East Hampton, Conn., a dealer in clothing at that place, says that after trying many so-called cures for Kidney and Bladder troubles without results, he used a simple home treatment at a small cost, that did the business in his case.

If any sufferer from Kidney, Bladder and kindred diseases cares to know about it, and will write him at the above address, he will direct them to it free. He has nothing to sell you.

DO YOU SCRATCH?

ECZEMA, ITCHING SKIN DISEASES CURED. I discovered a method that permanently cures all skin diseases. I succeed when others fail. Trial treatment and testimonials sent for six cents.

W. A. Ballard, 331 Theodore St., Detroit, Mich.

Cigars direct from factory, send stamp for catalog. THE PERRY CIGAR WORKS, BELFAST, MAINE.

Vitae Salts (Life Salts) cure any disease. No. 4 for Colds, Grip, etc. 35 cents. Booklet free. S. H. Platt Co., Southern Pines, N.C.

NEVER CUT A CORN it is dangerous. Our plaster will give safe and instant relief. 20 mailed direct for ten cents. Not sold by dealers. SIMPLEX CORN CURE, 1023 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

The Big Dog Under the Wagon.

"Come wife," said good old Farmer Gray, "Put on your things, 'tis market day—And we'll be off to the nearest town. There and back ere the sun goes down. Spot? No, we'll leave old Spot behind." But Spot he barked, and Spot he whined, And soon made up his doggy mind To follow under the wagon.

The farmer all his produce sold, And got his pay in yellow gold, Then started homeward after dark, Home through the lonely forest. Hark! A robber springs from behind a tree—"Your money or else your life," says he; The moon was up, but he didn't see The big dog under the wagon.

Spot ne'er barked and Spot ne'er whined, But quickly caught the thief behind; He dragged him down in the mire and dirt, And tore his coat and tore his shirt, Then held him fast on the miry ground; The robber uttered not a sound, While his hands and feet the farmer bound, And tumbled him into the wagon.
—New Orleans Picayune.

Weak Places in Orchard Management.

—Before an Illinois horticultural meeting Roland Morrill, of Michigan, said that he had observed that the management of orchards was generally weak. One of the most common weaknesses is the lack of planning before the orchard is started. Too often an orchard is planted on the spur of the moment, with no previous preparation. This often results in selection of poor location; in Michigan there are many good meadows and cornfields spoiled by poorly kept orchards. Another weakness is in not getting the best possible service from every tree in the orchard. When a tree does not start off well the planter should know there is something wrong; it is apt to be defective somewhere and should be thrown out and a good one put in its place. Try, by all means, to have your trees start right.

By pruning he tries to get a good growth and then tries in his pruning to get a well-balanced tree, pruning to force the principal growth in the direction of the prevailing season and thin out the inner branches. "I know that many people want a strong 'leader' for their trees," said Mr. Morrill, "but in Michigan I cut out the main leader, leaving an open vase form. When the tree is loaded with fruit, the top opens out, the sun and air gets to all the fruit, and every peach is well colored, and I believe in well colored peaches." One gentleman said he pruned his peach trees while they were in bloom, using the pruning as a thinning process; also cutting out where Mr. Morrill said he also thinned the fruit by pruning, but did not do it while in bloom. He does it before growth starts in the spring; the work can be done as well then, and there is no danger of injuring the tree as is the case where the work is done while the trees were in bloom. He would not prune any trees while in blossom, or at any time after the tree has set fruit; do this work in spring before growth starts.

"If all the labor expended on Illinois orchards were intelligently directed, your profits could be doubled and if the labor which is now expended were doubled and intelligently applied, the profits could be quadrupled." Being asked how much he would cut back a peach tree one year set, Mr. Morrill said it was hard to tell one; the work could be better illustrated in the orchard. Generally speaking, he would cut back one-half to two-thirds of the new growth, using great care that this cutting back was distributed so as to balance the tree. This continual cutting back will necessitate thinning out some of the branches, because the growth would become very thick in the center of the tree. Mr. Morrill was asked what he thought of a windbreak for a peach orchard, but said the farther away it is the better. He wants his peach trees on exposed locations, to prevent winter swelling of the buds. The discussion also developed that the windbreak is not well thought of in Illinois for apple orchards, either, on account of preventing free circulation of air, and also because the windbreak is apt to cause the buds to swell in warm days in winter. Speaking further on the subject of cutting back peach trees, Mr. Morrill said he used good

Wife, children and \$40,000 all gone. I alone am responsible. All have gone down my throat. When I was twenty-one I had a fortune. I am now thirty-five years old. I have killed my beautiful wife, who died of a broken heart, have murdered my children with neglect. When this bill is gone I do not know how I am to get my next meal. I shall die a drunken pauper. 'Tis my last money and my history. If this bill comes into the hands of any man who drinks, let him take warning from my ruin.

I have a request to make to you, good friend, right now—that you will speak some pleasant words about Green's Fruit Grower to your neighbors. In this way you can benefit us greatly.

The Watch of the Period



With ordinary care and
usage—anywhere,
at any time—

Through heat
and cold, or jar
and jolt—

The Elgin Watch will never fail in its faithful performance
of perfect timekeeping. Guaranteed against original defect.

Every Elgin Watch has "Elgin" engraved on the works. Booklet free.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., Elgin, Illinois.

Peach Culture.

Professor Taft of Michigan, spoke on "Peach Growing," says County Gentleman. Peaches were now widely distributed in American markets and met with ready sale. The best sold for the highest price, got to market in the best shape, and cost no more for freight and less to pick and relatively less for packages than the poorer grades. A clay loam was as good or better than sandy soil for peach production. In trimming for a head when planting, none but smaller or whip sizes should be trimmed to a single stem. Where the trees were first-class or extra, with branches as such trees have, about an inch of the main limbs should be left, so as to have developed buds to make growth. In moist ground, plant corn as a nurse crop during the first three years. In dry soil plant the vines, such as pumpkins, cucumbers, etc. For a cover crop in winter, they had found in Michigan that oats were the best. Sown in August, they dried out the ground and insured a maturity of fruit buds, often making before winter a growth of 18 inches, which fell down in winter and retained the snow. Whatever crop was used, it should be such as would mostly turn to rubbish before spring and be easy to put under with the disc harrow. In marketing, fruit-thinning was the first step. Part of this operation was achieved by shortening-in after the buds showed in April, and the rest by picking off fruit when partly grown. No man could successfully thin his own peaches. Whether he decided to thin to every 8 inches, as Mr. Morrill did, or to any lesser distance, he should engage a reliable man, give him the distance, and then go off on a visit while the thinning was being done. Elberta and Crosby are popular varieties.

Glad to be Out of Debt.—Enos Randall, an aged Indiana farmer, went to Noblesville yesterday afternoon and paid off two notes which were held against him by the bank. He said that he had not been out of debt since he bought the farm on which he had reared his family, and on which he had lived for nearly forty years. While the interest was being calculated he appeared very much excited, walking to and fro in the bank in a very restless manner. When the calculation was complete, and he had paid the money and received the notes duly cancelled by the bank, Randall dropped upon his knees in front of the teller's window and poured out his soul in a prayer for thanksgiving to the Lord for deliverance from debt. His voice was plainly audible upon the street and a large crowd was attracted by the incident.

From the census report upon the growing of onions in this country, giving figures for the crop year of 1899, it shows that 11,790,974 bushels were raised that year. Taking 75,000,000 as a basis of the population of the country that year, and adding to the number of bushels raised those imported into this country, statisticians have figured out that each person in this country consumed about five quarts of onions, or on a basis of five persons to a family of four-fifths of a bushel for each family. This shows that the people of this country are lovers of onions, but they are a healthy food and people can eat many more than they do without injury.

"Fool like," said the rural citizen, "they took an' sent fer one o' them city doctors, an' he give the disease sich a long name that the man, not bel'n' able to afford a dictionary, never knowed what killed him."—Atlanta Constitution.

The woman who makes a doormat of herself will always be trodden upon.—Fables for the Elite.

Agents Wanted
for the only genuine Compressed Air
Sprayers from \$1.50 up. Buy direct
from the patentees and manufacturers.
Write for circular.
BROOKS SPRAYER CO.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

IT'S ALL BRASS,
even the valves. The
BRASSVALV SPRAY PUMP
covers the highest fruit tree from
the ground. Operated much easier
than any other, and solution
thrown with wonderful force. No
solution will affect it. Cannot
cause trouble, and is always ready
for use. Does the work of several
pumps easier and in less time.
WE GUARANTEE IT FOR FIVE YEARS.
(It will not wear out in twenty-five.)
Sent to you for \$5.00, express prepaid. If not all we claim
for it, your money back at once. Catalogue and spraying
instructions free. If in the business, write about agency.
MARYSVILLE MFG. CO., Marysville, Ohio. 24 S. Main St.

FREE Our large catalogue
with hundreds of illustrations
of Stamped Linens,
Cushion Tops and all kinds of
Fancy Work; also Patterns of
Battenburg, Honiton, Duch-
ess, Arabian, Irish and Point Lace,
with illustrated lesson on Lace
Making and also on Colored Em-
broidering, with all stitches fully illus-
trated; also illustrations and directions on the new **TEN-
RIFFE WHEEL LACE**. All Free. Send your name and ad-
dress on a postal. Address Ladies Art Co., Box 393 St. Louis, Mo.

THE YEAR ROUND.
How to make your hens lay. Also,
get double the amount of butter from
cows' milk. Both guaranteed for-
mulas for 25c.
MORET SUPPLY CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

FRUIT PAPER AND BOOK 75c.
Western Fruit Grower, one year, and copy of the Horti-
culturists' Rule Book, by Prof. L. H. Bailey—both
for 75 cents. Western Fruit Grower is devoted exclu-
sively to matter concerning fruit culture; monthly, 16
to 48 pages, illustrated, edited by best horticultural
writers. The Horticulturists' Rule Book has 312
pages of boiled-down information which every farmer
should have—quantity of seed or number of trees per
acre; distances for planting; formulas for making
spray mixtures, whitewash, grafting wax, etc.; how
to fight a troublesome insect or fungus disease—in
fact, its 2000 entries, completely indexed, are most
valuable. This is a special paper-bound edition
issued for the benefit of readers of Western Fruit-
Grower.
For sample copy or other information, address
WESTERN FRUIT-GROWER
Box 1, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO.
CHIO.
\$9.50 FOR 100 EGGS
\$5.00 FOR 50 EGGS
SELF REGULATING
CUMULATIVE
NEED NO ATTENTION
WARRANTED
PATRONS
TRY 10 DAYS TRIAL
REFUND EVERY GOOD EGG

BOOK-KEEPING TAUGHT FREE
A GOOD POSITION and a
large salary always await an
expert Book-keeper. We teach
you book-keeping thoroughly
by mail, and make absolutely
no charge for tuition until we
place you in a paying position.
If you wish to better yourself,
write for our guarantee offer
and our FREE book.
Commercial Correspondence Schools
Drawer 50 B. Rochester, N. Y.

Strawberry Plants Exclusively
High Grade. Low Price. Leading Varieties. Cat. Free.
Eagle Fruit Farm, Frankfort, Ind.

To Owners of Gasoline Engines,
Automobiles, Launches, Etc.
The Auto-Sparker
does away entirely with all starting
and running batteries, their annoyance
and expense. No belt—no switch—no
batteries. Can be attached to any en-
gine now using batteries. Fully guar-
anteed; write for descriptive catalog.
Motinger Device Mfg. Co.
64 Main Street, Pendleton, Ind.
Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

ELBERTA PEACH TREES FOR SALE.
While Elbertas are scarce all over this
country we have a good supply of this
valuable variety yet unsold. We have also
a large supply of Niagara peach, Champion,
Crawford's Early and Late, Foster, Fitz-
gerald, Crosby, Oldmixon, etc., at reason-
able prices. Correspondence solicited.
Catalogue mailed free on application.
Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.

The Apple Barrel.

It stood in the cellar low and dim,
Where the cobwebs swept and swayed,
Holding the store from bough and limb
At the feet of autumn laid.
And oft, when the days were short and drear
And the north wind shrieked and roared,
We children sought in the corner, here,
And drew on the toothsome hoard.

For thus through the long, long winter-time
It answered our every call
With wine of the summer's golden prime
Sealed by the hand of fall.
The best there was of the earth and air,
Of rain and sun and breeze,
Changed to a pippin sweet and rare
By the art of the faithful trees.

A wonderful barrel was this, had we
Its message but rightly heard,
Filled with the tales of wind and bee,
Of cricket and moth and bird;
Rife with the bliss of the fragrant June
When skies were soft and blue;
Thronged with the dreams of a harvest moon
O'er fields drenched deep with dew.
—Edwin L. Sabin in "New Lippincott."

Sites for Orchards.

The site for an orchard can not be selected by rule. If we attempt to divide all the orchards of the country into groups to correspond with rules we have in mind, we very soon find that the rules do not mean very much, as the exceptions to the rules are very numerous. Exposure, soil and drainage must all be considered. As to exposure, a northern slope for an apple orchard is always advisable, yet there are many successful orchards on the level. Probably the northern slope is more necessary in the northern rim of the apple growing belt than in the southern rim. The soil is a matter of a good deal of importance. Sometimes, a farm contains a dozen different kinds of soil, one or two kinds being more suitable for the orchard than the others. The soil best adapted to the growing of orchard trees is the one that should be selected irrespective of whether that soil be near or far from the house. Too often the orchard is located with reference to the house rather than in relation to the soils of the farm. But it is better to have a productive orchard a half mile from the house than to have an unproductive orchard near the house. Nearly all clay soils need to be drained even if the location of the orchard be on the hill.

It is important that the newly planted vine should have a place all to itself says M. Crawford. No tree or other plant should be allowed to rob it. And neither should rank growers and weak ones be planted near each other.

How far apart should vines be set in a vineyard? This depends upon the style of culture to be adopted and the varieties used. If they are to be grown on trellises eight feet apart each way, or eight by ten is a good distance. If they are to be kept on stakes six feet each way will do or a little more if for very strong growers. Now when vines are so very cheap it is a good plan to set two or three times as many as are needed and let the extra ones bear heavily for two or three years while the permanent ones are becoming established and then cut them away.

The ground for grapes should be made rich and very dry and then it should be well pulverized for a few inches in depth. Barnyard manure is sufficient and it is better applied in the fall.

The apple is one of the best of fruits. Baked or stewed apples will generally agree with the most delicate person, and are an excellent medicine in many cases of sickness. Green or half-ripe apples stewed and sweetened are pleasant to the taste, cooling, nourishing and medicinal. Prunes supply the highest nerve or brain food, and dried figs contain heat, nerve and muscle food, so both are good in cold weather. The small seeded fruits may be classed among the best foods and medicines. The sugar in them is nutritious, the acid is cooling and purifying. If children were allowed more fruit at the table, especially in its season, and less meat and pastry, a decided improvement would soon be noticed in health and good temper."

Nuts are the protoid kings among fruits. It is on them that the apes maintain much of their vigor. Let us look at the almond for a moment. It can be thoroughly masticated, or else pounded or milled. It is rich in oil as well as in protoid. Almonds and raisins, which are so often taken after a full meal, are, like cheese, absolutely a complete meal in themselves; so hideously gross is our ignorance about food values.

LEADING COMBINATION OFFER.

WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION,
GOOD HOUSEKEEPING,
VICK'S FAMILY MAGAZINE,
GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER,
All four papers 1 year for \$1.50. Publisher's price, \$3.00.
See other liberal offers on another page.

Fourteen Mistakes.

An English paper gives a list of what it terms "the fourteen mistakes of life." While there are undoubtedly other mistakes than those mentioned, the list is a fairly comprehensive one. It is a great mistake to set up our own standard of right and wrong and judge people accordingly; to measure the enjoyment of others by our own; to expect uniformity of opinion in this world; to look for judgment and experience in youth; to endeavor to mold all dispositions alike; to look for perfection in our own actions; to worry ourselves and others with what cannot be remedied; not to yield all immaterial matters; not to alleviate all that needs alleviation as far as lies in our power; not to make allowances for the infirmities of others; to consider everything impossible that we cannot perform; to believe only what our finite minds can grasp; to expect to be able to understand everything. And the last and greatest mistake of all is to live for time alone, when any moment may launch us into eternity.

A Big Apple Orchard.—An apple orchard embracing 5,000 acres, said to be the largest in the world, is to be planted near Lebanon. About 4,800 acres will be set in trees, and the remaining 200 will be occupied by buildings. Stump pullers and steam plows are already at work getting the ground in condition. An evaporating plant, vinegar and cider mill and a canning factory will be built within the grounds, and this orchard alone is expected to supply them with all the raw material they can utilize. The Frisco system will build a track through. The apples grown will be chiefly of the Ben Davis and Jonathan varieties. While the trees are growing an effort will be made to make the ground pay a return on the investment by raising corn and other crops on it. It is expected that the orchard will begin to yield a good profit in six years. The Missouri "big red apple" has already gained a reputation 'round the world.

The first matches were made in 1746. The Chinese invented paper 170 B. C. Sound moves about 743 miles an hour. There are at least 10,000,000 nerve-fibers in the human body.

The greatest depth to which a ship has been anchored is 2,000 fathoms, considerably more than two miles.

In Egypt incubators, much of the same pattern as those now in use, were used four thousand years ago.

At the time of the Revolution all farm laborers wore leathern aprons, similar to those now worn by blacksmiths.

Five hundred thousand cubic feet of cedar wood is used each year by the lead pencil manufacturers of the United States.

The thickness of human hair varies from the twenty-fifth to the six hundredth part of an inch; blonde hair is the finest, and red the coarsest.

The Road to Success.—Farm success depends on knowledge, on industry, enterprise and thrift, on saving and making the income exceed the outgo, on good financing and management, on ready adjustment to new conditions, on love of the business and on good wife, who takes an interest in her husband's work, says C. H. Gleason, in New England Farmer. There is no dividing line between the home and the farm. The presiding genius of the farm and the household are the two factors which makes complete whole; one pulls and the other pushes. To be a successful farmer one must be a good citizen and his life radiate the community.

Busy idleness is a characteristic of weak minds. What a nuisance does a person make himself when, having no work of his own, he becomes a busy-body! He labors perpetually, but to no purpose, and is in constant motion without getting on. Like a turnstile, he is in everybody's way, but stops nobody; he talks a great deal, but says very little; looks into everything, but sees into nothing; and has a hundred irons in the fire, but very few of them are hot, and with those few that are he only burns his fingers.

Ordinary whitewash, as frequently used, has very little effect except to disfigure the trees. To destroy the insects and eggs hidden in the crevices of the trees very much stronger applications have to be used. Soft soap, reduced to the consistency of a thick paint, with the addition of a strong solution of washing soda, makes one of the most lasting washes. A solution of one pound of commercial potash in from two to four gallons of water is also very good.—Canadian Horticulturist.

Aim high. You may not hit the mark, but by a high aim you will come nearer to it than if you did not try at all.

Curious Facts.

The leech is the only animal which possesses three separate jaws.

Out of a single pound of cotton 4,770 miles of thread have been spun.

Light passes from the moon to the earth in one and a quarter seconds.

It has been observed that a man's hair turns gray five years sooner than a woman's.

A body weighing one pound on earth would weigh twenty-seven and a half pounds upon the sun.

Darwin asserts that there is insanity among animals, just as there is among human beings.

At the height of one mile the average velocity of the wind is four times as great as at the surface.

A race horse galloping at full speed clears from twenty feet to twenty-four feet at every bound.

"It is the steady pull that moves the load. The man who is continually changing about trying to find something that will bring in the money in an easy way, or by some short cut, seldom finds what he is looking for, while the one who settles upon some definite purpose or aim, and allows no side issues to bother, usually steers steadily along to the haven of sure success."

Every man is the builder of a temple, called his body, to the God he worships, after a style purely his own, nor can he get off by hammering marble instead. We are all sculptors and painters, and our material is our own flesh and blood and bones. Any nobleness begins at once to refine a man's features, any meanness or sensuality to imbrute them.

NOTHING IS GOOD ADVERTISED ANYWHERE.

Sewing Machines

\$7.25 TO

\$26.50

Shipped on approval

anywhere in U. S. No money

in advance. All kinds, all

styles; direct from factories.

Avoiding salesman's expenses

and dealers or agents exorbi-

tant profits save you from \$10

to \$45. Estab. 1885. 250,000 sold.

Testimonials from every state.

Reference: First Nat'l Bank,

Chicago. Send for big illustrated catalogue showing all

styles and samples of work.

CASH BUYER'S UNION, Dept. K 30. Chicago.

BUY THE BENNETT STUMP PULLER

TILE DITCHER

Handy Farm Wagon &

CORN HARVESTER

Cat. each free. E. H. L.

Bennett, Westerville, O.

STARK TREES

best by Test—75 Years

LARGEST NURSERY

FRUIT BOOK free. We PAY CASH

WANT MORE SALESMEN

STARK BROS., Louisiana, Mo.; Danville, N. Y.; Elc

FENCE! STRONGEST

MADE, Bull

Tight. Sold to the Farmer at Wholesale

Prices. Fully Warranted. Catalog Free.

COILED SPRING FENCE CO.

Box 100 Winchester, Indiana, U. S. A.

GREAT

Poultry and Farm paper, six months, 10c.

Am. Mo. Herald, Beaver Springs, Pa.

850,000 GRAPE VINES

100 Varieties. Also Small Fruits, Trees, &c. Best Rooted

stock. Genuine, cheap. 2 sample vines mailed for 10c.

Descriptive price-list free. LEWIS ROSS & Co., Fredonia, N. Y.

FOR SALE

Stock, Grain,

Grass, Truck,

and Poultry

FARMS

\$5 to \$15 per acre. On Eastern

Shore of Maryland. Mild climate and fertile soil.

Send for catalogue. S. P. Woodcock & Co., Sal-

isbury, Wicomico County, Maryland

SPRAYING

That the Difference Between Success

and Failure in Fruit Culture.

Big Fruit Crops always follow spraying

with the wonderful

Hardie Spray Pumps

That's because they work with such a high pressure that

the fog-like spray is forced into every hole and corner,

and it stays there. These high-grade machines cost no

more than the inferior kinds. Yet the results from their

use are so much more satisfactory.

And They Work so Easy.

Our catalogue tells the whole story. It is free—send for it.

THE HARDIE SPRAY PUMP MFG. CO.

65 Larned St., Detroit, Mich. and Windsor, Canada

"Don't borrow or lend,
pay old debts."



Have a knife of your own. Have a good one. Let us make you a present of a Keen Cutter, Hand Hammered outfit, like illustration which is only about one-third actual size. It possesses good stuff and will give satisfactory service. We will send you one post-paid on receipt of your 50c. to pay for Green's Fruit Grower one year, if you claim this premium when subscribing.



Perhaps it's a Pruner you need.

Every fruit grower should own a good one. We are in position to supply every subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower with the useful article. Will send one to you post-paid on receipt of 50c. to pay for the paper one year and 25c. additional. Send 75c. for paper and pruning knife.

Address, GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER,

Rochester, N. Y.

Strawberry and Raspberry Plants

of all the new and old sorts in large or small quantity.

PREMO DEWBERRY. No one can afford to miss giving this a trial.

Eldorado, Maxwell and Iceberg Blackberries.

PEACH TREES. Only a few thousand left, one year and June buds. Demand has been so great, nearly cleaned us out.

A General Line of all other Nursery Stock.

Ask for FREE catalogue.

MYER & SON, Bridgeville, Del.



Our Correspondence.



APPLES PROFITABLE.

Mr. A. B. Clement, of Washington, writes Green's Fruit Grower in reply to a recent inquiry as to what will be the result of so extensive commercial apple orchard planting, that there are few occupations, taking into consideration the capital invested, that will pay as well, especially in the West, notwithstanding the extensive stock raising and wheat sowing. He states that when there is a full crop of apples in both East and West the apple business pays better, according to the capital invested, than ordinary farming or stock raising. When the crop is light in the East an exceptionally good price is received for the apples produced in the West and likewise when the crop is light in the West the producers in the East are the gainers. In 1896 he planted 110 acres to three varieties of winter apples. When the orchard was four years old, he sold 5,160 boxes at 50 cents each, or \$2,580; that being a year when apples yielded a full crop in both East and West. One year ago the crop was light in the East and he sold his apples on the trees for \$8,000, to be harvested by the purchaser and at his expense. This year apples yielded well in the West, as they did in the East, and, of course, the price was not quite as high, and yet orchardists are ahead of the farmers.

Mr. Clement states that his only expense has been about \$18.50 for help in spraying and \$104 for spraying material, he and his three little boys doing all other work.

LETTER FROM OKLAHOMA.

W. R. Drake writes Green's Fruit Grower as follows: Northern Oklahoma is an ideal location for fruit growing. The soil is fairly good, naturally undrained and holds moisture. There are elevated slopes here where their drainage is perfect. From the elevation where I am located I can look down in the valley a mile or so away and see vegetation nipped by frost, while all around me are flowers blooming, and tomatoes and sweet potato vines flourishing in the garden. I have a small peach orchard planted five years ago which has given us three crops of fruit. Last spring I received from Rochester, N. Y., a dozen plants of Campbell's Early grape; all lived but one. I was surprised to find fifteen bunches of grapes on these vines ripening two weeks earlier than Worden by their side. This shows what a wonderful soil and climate we have. It is too good a fruit country to be devoted simply to farming and cattle raising. I am not a real estate agent but simply a plain farmer, with one hundred and sixty acres of land. I desire that fruit growers come here and locate near me since I want good neighbors, but how to get them here is the question. This country was opened up about nine years ago. The favored few took up level land while the sand hills were left for those who could get nothing else. But these hills now prove to be the place for growing fruits, and the price of land is lower there than in the valley. Level lands bring \$2,500 and upwards for one hundred and sixty acres; hill land may be bought for \$1,000 and up for one hundred and sixty acres. On the level lands wheat and corn are the principal crops. On the hills corn, Kafir corn, sorghum, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, peanuts and cow peas are grown. Much of this land has been secured by cattle men. Schools and churches are few on account of poverty and scarcity of population. Water is soft and abundant and easily obtained. The climate is healthful. The drawbacks are, first too much wind, second too little rain. We need groves or belts of trees to protect from the wind.

Mr. H. C. Atwell, of Oregon, asks information of Green's Fruit Grower which I answer as follows: I have not thought that the stringfellow method of root

pruning was advantageous at the North although it may at the South. We have had no practical experience with that method. I know from experience that nursery trees may have their roots cut back quite short in digging and yet bear transplanting well if the tops are cut back in proportion. Many planters think that it is necessary to have a great mass of fine roots to every tree in order that it may live when transplanted. This is a mistake. Thomas Meehan once stated in my presence that it was a disadvantage rather than a benefit to have a mass of fine roots on such trees when transplanting. His idea was that the roots of the tree to be transplanted were of use mainly to hold the tree firmly in position, and to supply sufficient moisture and vitality to send out new rootlets. It is these new rootlets formed after planting that must be relied upon largely to sustain the life of the tree.

Mr. J. S. Roadman, of Pennsylvania, asks the editor of Green's Fruit Grower how he restored his run down farm, and other questions pertaining to his experience in beginning fruit growing after leaving the city. In reply I will say that the work of building up a run down farm is the work of many years. I began by allowing the land partial rest from cropping, seeding down very frequently to clover and plowing under clover, and other sod more often to add humus. I was exceedingly saving of all the manure made upon the place, and in addition to this bought wood ashes and stable manure from the villages as far as I was able. The farm was naturally fertile and it had not become so far reduced in fertility but that it would produce a partial crop. Every year since, that is for nearly twenty-five years, we have drawn onto this farm from three to twenty car loads of manure from the stock yard at Buffalo, N. Y. During all these years we have also been buying manure, straw and hay of villagers and farmers near by, and have been continually plowing under cover crops like rye, green corn, clover, millet. Every year the land has been gaining in fertility. In addition to this we have put in tile drains every year. In reply I will

say that I think Professor Van Deman has said that he can trace his family record back to German ancestors. Both he and P. C. Reynolds, our correspondent, are thoroughly practical men and not men of theory alone. Both have had charge of farms, orchards and berry fields of their own, therefore they write from their own experience. If they did not that which they write would not be of much value.

FIFTY FEET OF FLOWERS.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Domine.

That would mark beautifully the line separating the grassy lawn from the garden, reaching clear across the lot; or would make a border for the walk from back door to the barn, or for the drive from street to house, or would cover the fence along our neighbor's lot. Fifty feet of flowers must not be a mixed mess of inharmonious colors, unsuited sizes nor of blooms of one brief season. Seeds are too slow and uncertain and tender plants are too costly to be the basis for the splendid conception of floral glory that is suggested by the words Fifty Feet of Flowers. The plea is for a hardy border, harmonious in blending and contrast, with a succession of bloom through the whole summer, with an economy of outlay which is magnified by each year's increase in the lavish abundance of flowers and in the permanent thrift and beauty of the border.

Plant at each end of your border a clump of Eulalia Zebrina, the tall striped plume grass, and in the center plant Eulalia Gracilis supported on each side by Eulalia Variegata, all of them equally graceful and effective. Beginning at each end again, plant at a distance of two feet apart, three hardy white phlox; then six hardy phlox of shades of pink and white; then two of the same variety of brilliant scarlet and your planting has now reached the center from both sides.

Plant in front of the center a double scarlet peony and on each side of it a pink one. Likewise in front of the ends plant a clump of one or more white peonies; from that to the center at a distance of about three feet apart plant on each side six silvery rose peonies or six Madam Gabriel Lulzet hardy roses. The front edge of this border can be sown with single white petunia, which will reseed itself from year to year, and at the ends scarlet sage or scarlet geraniums might

A WIFE'S MESSAGE

Cured Her Husband of Drinking.

Write Her Today and She Will Gladly Tell You How She Did It.

My husband was a hard drinker for over 20 years and had tried in every way to stop but could not do so. I at last cured him by a simple home remedy which any one can give secretly. I want every one who has drunkenness in their homes to know of this and if they are sincere in their desire to cure this disease and will write to me, I will tell them just what the remedy is. My address is Mrs. Margaret Anderson, Box 421 Hillburn, N. Y. I am sincere in this offer. I have sent this valuable information to thousands and will gladly send it to you if you will but write me to-day. As I have nothing whatever to sell, I want no money.



MORPHINE — OPIUM and LAUDANUM HABITS cured by a painless home treatment, endorsed and used by leading physicians. A TRIAL TREATMENT sufficient to convince you, sent FREE, with book of testimonials sealed. Correspondence Confidential. **GPA SPECIALTY CO., Dept. 57, San Antonio, Texas.**

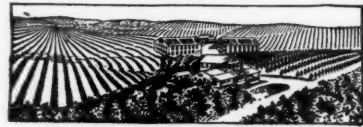


PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and \$1.00 at Druggists.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

RUPTURE CURED

Write me and learn how I positively cure any case of any kind of Rupture quickly, cheaply and permanently without any operation of any kind, and without your leaving your home or quitting work. I have cured thousands and can cure you. It never fails. **H. M. ALLEN, M. D., Rooms 23 to 31, Telephone Building, Reading, Pennsylvania.**



View of Green's Nursery Company's Farms, near Rochester, N. Y.
Fruit and Ornamental Trees
Shrubs, Roses, Bulbs and Small Fruit plants at one-half agent's prices. Correspondence solicited. Illustrated catalogues free. Established 25 years. 800 acres. 750,000 Apple, Peach and Cherry Trees for sale. Secrets of Fruit Growing, 150 photos, mailed for 10c. **GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.**

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

ANNUAL SALE 10,000,000 BOXES Greatest in the World

A MILLION AMERICAN NURSING MOTHERS keep themselves and their babies in splendid health with CASCARETS Candy Cathartic. The wonderful things CASCARETS do for mamas and their babies have become known through kind words of those who have tried them, and so the sale is now nearly A MILLION BOXES A MONTH. Mama takes a CASCARET, baby gets the benefit. The sweet, palatable tablet, eaten by the nursing mother, regulates her system, increases her flow of milk, and makes her milk mildly purgative. Baby gets the effect diluted and as part of its natural food — no violence — no danger — perfectly natural results. No more sour curds in baby's stomach, no more wind colic, cramps, convulsions, worms, restless nights. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. Genuine tablet stamped CCC. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.



578

FREE BOOK ON HYPNOTISM

Would you like to exert a strange and magic power over others? Do you desire to possess an accomplishment by which you can make both fun and money? If so, you should become a Hypnotist. You can now master this wonderful, mysterious and fascinating science free of all cost at your own home. By a few hours' study you can learn all about the secrets, methods, uses and wonders of the hypnotic trance. You can surprise and mystify all your friends by placing anyone you wish under this weird and magic spell, and compel them to see, think, feel, and act precisely as you wish. You can sway the minds of others, perform the most wonderful and astounding feats, and create fun and amusement for hours at a time. You can do a thousand amazing things that other people cannot do, and make yourself famous in a week's time. If you want to make money, you can do so by giving entertainments, curing diseases, or teaching the art to others. These are three sure and easy ways to win a fortune. Why be poor? Why work for others, when you can master this money-making profession so easily? Investigate now. It costs nothing to find out all about it. Professor Harraden, the world renowned Hypnotist, has issued a large and elegant FREE BOOK, entitled, "A Key to the Mysteries of Hypnotism" and anybody can get a copy of it without one cent of cost, merely for the asking. Simply send for it by letter or postal and it will be sent you free and prepaid by return mail. It is the most beau-

tiful, interesting and valuable book ever published. It contains hundreds of beautiful pictures and is a marvel of elegance and splendor. The cover is a gem of art and the printing and other features simply perfect. Best of all, this charming book tells you just how to become a Hypnotist. Every secret and mystery is here explained in the simplest language and you are amazed to find that you can master all these powers yourself and wield the subtle forces of mind as well as any operator in the land. You are also shown how you may heal the sick, relieve pain, cure bad habits, give sleep to the restless and comfort to the sorrowing. And for yourself, as this free Book shows, you can win promotion, social and business standing, increase of trade, the influence, friendship or love you most desire, and in short, all that is needed to make you rich, esteemed and happy as long as life lasts. This book also treats fully on Personal Magnetism, Magnetic Healing and kindred subjects and how to cure yourself of any pain, ache or disease. In spite of its great value and precious contents this book is free to you — free as any gift ever held out by a generous hand. There is no cost, no charges whatever. Simply write for it and it will be sent by next mail, all charges paid. Don't send any money, not even a stamp, but send your name and address TODAY, and learn how to win health, wealth, and fame. Address, **PROF. L. A. HARRADEN, Dept. 16, Jackson, Mich.**



be grouped but not at the center, for these scarlets do not harmonize with the phlox and peony scarlets. If there is width enough in this border by all means use the silvery rose peonies and then insert a line of roses. At the ends plant Coquette des Blancs and Margaret Dixon, whites; then the soft rosy Mad. Gabriel Lulzet, about six; then Paul Neyron, a splendid pink; at the center plant some brilliant scarlets as Anna de Diesbach, a profuse bloomer, and Prince Camille de Rohan, rich and dark. Or use Ulrich Bruner, cherry red; and that fine old favorite, General Jacqueminot. Lillies and hardy bulbs could be placed very effectively in this planting without interfering with what has been described. The cost would be from \$8 to \$15, and the planting would last twenty years.

D. E. Wolfe of Delaware, writes Green's Fruit Grower that he has great success with planting seeds of nuts in charcoal pits. Last year he planted chestnuts in these pits and the last season they made a growth of four or five feet, while those planted in ordinary soil outside have not come up at all so far; the few that did come up have made but a feeble growth. He also planted some chestnut seed along the fence line at the same time and very few sprouted or grew at all. This fall he has planted chestnuts quite extensively in coal pits and on adjoining land; he has also planted 100 English walnuts and one-half bushel pecans nuts and am now engaged in planting various nuts in these charcoal pits. I presume our friend refers to pieces of ground to which charcoal has been prepared, and which has thus been made very fertile by ashes and particles of charcoal. This would indicate that forest land newly burned over would be an excellent place for starting seedling nuts of all kinds. I should fear that those nuts planted along rows of fences would be found by squirrels and mice and destroyed. Whenever nuts are planted, care must be taken that they are not stolen by these little thieves.

Grafting Pecans.—C. Forkert, of Mississippi, sends Green's Fruit Grower four specimens of the largest pecans he has ever seen. The varieties are named Russell, Pabst, Columbia and Van Deman; the last being named after our associate editor, Professor Van Deman. Any man may well be enthusiastic over growing such nuts as these. I am particularly fond of pecans and have recently bought a bushel, paying for the same 20 cents per pound. These came by express fresh from the trees. Mr. Forkert answers an inquiry in a recent issue of Green's Fruit Grower by giving the following experience in grafting pecans. I propagate by grafting on pecan seedlings. My grafting wood is taken from bearing trees of the four trees of which I send you samples. I do the grafting myself and thus avoid mixing the different varieties. Seedlings cannot be depended upon to bear the same fruit as the nuts which are planted, as pecans do not reproduce themselves true.

Mr. G. H. Remore, of Minnesota, asks Green's Fruit Grower for information in regard to the farms of Virginia. He is a fruit grower and desires to move to a warmer climate. My advice is never to buy a farm until you have seen it and made particular inquiries in regard to the character of the soil of the neighbors, nearness to church, school and post-office. There are doubtless many valuable farms in Virginia, also many poor farms. The selection of a farm is a very important affair. Failure or success depends largely upon the character of the land, condition of the buildings, etc. An important question to ask is, has the farm been allowed to run down in fertility, or has the fertility been kept up. A thoroughly run down farm is not worth much more than half as much as a farm in good heart. But there are farms that cannot be made fertile since the soil is not naturally fertile. I have seen some excellent lands on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay, within four or five miles of the ocean beach, where I could hear the roar of the ocean daily. But farm buildings at the South are not nearly as good as they are in the North, and my impression is that there is far more poor land to the South than in the Middle or Northern states. The man leaving the fertile prairie soils of Minnesota for the soils of the South would be apt to be disappointed. Some time ago I spent the winter in Florida where the soil is exceedingly poor, being largely composed of white sand. At that time a large colony were on the way to Florida from North Dakota, no doubt anticipating happy and prosperous days in the land of perpetual summer and flowers. I knew that when these people who had never seen Florida, discovered the character of the soil, and the utter impossibility to ever make it productive, they

would be sad hearted and discouraged. How unwise for them to move to a country, or to buy land that they had never seen.

Ell Corbin of Illinois, gives Green's Fruit Grower his experience with apple trees attacked by locusts fifteen years ago. He had planted one hundred Yellow Transparent apple trees. They were fine trees and were growing thriftily when the locusts came and stung the branches of every tree so that he thought the trees were ruined. But he cut off all that portion of the trees that was stung so that a mere stub only was left of each tree, each stub being from one and a half to two feet high. Branches started out from these stubs making a remarkable growth and these branches being new made fine low headed trees which have borne several good crops of superior fruit. Ninety-five of these locust stung trees are still living. This season he gathered nine hundred bushels of apples from them and sold the apples for \$1.00 per bushel. Trees were set fifteen by thirty-two feet apart, covering a little more than an acre. For the first ten years after they were planted he secured good crops of blackberries between the trees. He asks "How is this for fall set trees in the wild and woolly west?" It will be noticed that Green's Fruit Grower advised a correspondent to do just as Mr. Wilder did with his locust stung trees. It is no loss to have apple trees branch low. In fact, we advocate low branching of all kinds of fruit trees.

NEW ENGLAND APPLE ORCHARDS.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by G. B. Griffith.

While on a visit to Massachusetts last fall, I spent a day in the Old Colony town of Scituate, and an afternoon in Williamsburg. I found that many of the old "High-top Sweeting" trees were still standing in the former place, relics of a past generation—trees that for a century have borne those Sweetings so pleasant to the taste, and to which Woodworth in his boyhood ran from school recess, in the chase for the first choice of the fallen apple, from trees contemporary with the orchard mentioned in his immortal poem, "The Old Oaken Bucket." One curious feature of the "Old High Top," I am informed, is that you cannot obtain the original by grafting. This ancient tree is fast disappearing with the lapse of time, no efforts being made, so far as I can learn, for its perpetuation.

I visited at Williamsburg the immense apple orchard of Mr. Prescott Williams, which is probably the largest of its kind in the New England states. This orchard was set out some thirty years ago, and has been in bearing for many years, although the last crop was the largest ever grown. Mr. Williams told us that the yield would reach 2,500 barrels, and we heard later that it exceeded his estimate. Three hundred and sixty-two trees, on an average, will yield six barrels of apples each. Among the varieties in Mr. Williams's great orchard are Baldwins, Northern Spys, Hubbardstons, Nonesuch, Rhode Island Greenings, Lady Sweetings, Congress, Roxbury Russets, etc., of which trees more than three hundred are Baldwins. A number of these trees give fifteen barrels, and others eight or ten barrels of fruit each in a prolific year. The orchard occupies a rocky slope of common New England land—well cared for farming land. When Mr. Williams began setting and budding trees, many years ago, the old farmers laughed at him, but he persevered in his plan and for a long time has expended more money in dressing for his trees than the average farmer clears for his entire farm. The orchard last fall was a magnificent sight, the apples large, fair and of a brilliant color; and the yield was probably the largest for the area in the history of New England. The trees were, of course, propped to keep the limbs from breaking off, and the trees were entirely free from worms, being protected by troughs of kerosene oil about the trunks. A large force of men, engaged in advance, began picking the fruit on October 1st.

Mr. Williams has found by long experience that the practice of ripening fruit on the tree may be correct as to the yield required for early marketing, or for current use in the early part of the season, but does not appear to be satisfactory for keeping it in the finest condition for the longest period.

THE ENGLISH WALNUT.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by G. B. Griffith.

We all talk very freely about the English walnut, and to judge from the way this fruit is quoted, a very large area of British soil must be planted to walnuts. This, however, is not the case, and the name is about as gross a misnomer as is the word horse chestnut, as

applied to a tree with which the horse has nothing to do.

So far from England doing a heavy export trade in walnuts, it does not produce half what is required for home consumption, and the returns show that about 250,000 bushels are imported every year from France, Germany and Central Europe. So far as America is concerned there is no reason why the walnut tree, bearing the fruit which sells so well, should not be cultivated to a liberal and profitable extent.

The tree will thrive in any fairly warm climate, and it bears to perfection when ten years old. After this it continues, bearing year after year with praiseworthy persistence for at least two generations of mankind, and the walnut crop from a small plantation would yield a good income, as the fruit is far more palatable when fresh than after a long sea voyage. Then when the trees have grown large enough, the lumber can be sold to advantage, as it is about the best walnut wood there is. Altogether, it would appear as though there was a good deal more money in the so-called English walnut than most people imagine. A friend of mine, Mr. Frank F. Boyce, of Rye, N. H., cut down not long since, at the Foye farm at Odiorne's Point, an American walnut tree which measured 128 inches in circumference and 45 inches in diameter, and was at least 265 years old, having that number of distinct concentric rings. It was nearly sound, and required three and a quarter hours of hard chopping to bring it to the ground. The Piscataqua river was discovered by Captain John Smith in 1614, which was seven years previous to the date at which this tree sprouted.

As much as \$5,000 has been obtained for a single Black Walnut log cut in a certain district in Ohio, where the black walnut especially abounded a few years

Beginning of the Best Roof

The first step is to get M F Roofing tin—the rest is done by any competent roofer.

M F ROOFING TIN

is the product of skilled hand labor in the largest tin mills of the world. It has the thickest coat of pure tin and new lead—never leaks. Ask your dealer or write to W. C. CHASEBERRY, Agt., Carnegie Bldg., Pittsburgh, for illustrated book on roofing. American Tin Plate Co., New York.

OUR PRICES ON ELGIN, WALTHAM,

FULL JEWEL watches, and gold filled watches. Guaranteed 20 years, at the lowest. Do not buy one until you get our prices. Send your name on postal for our latest Free Catalogue.

THIRTY DAYS TRIAL

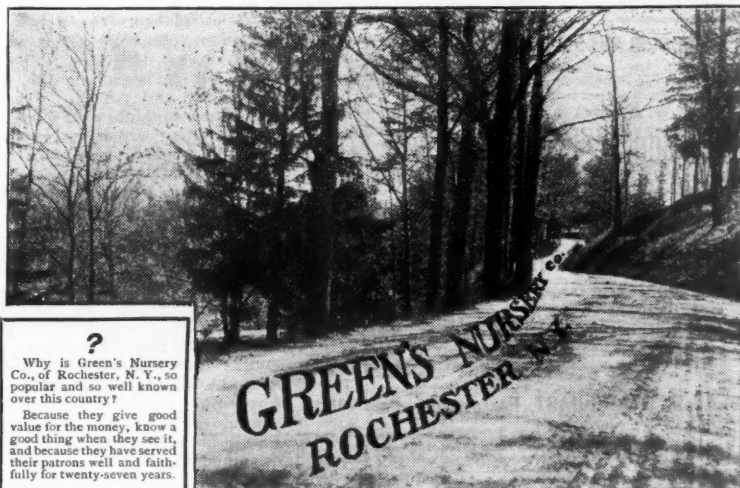
Or we will send you by express C. O. D. \$3.75 for free examination, a handsome engraved 16 double heading case, gold plated stem wind and stem set watch, fitted with a richly jeweled movement, guaranteed a perfect timekeeper. After examination if you consider it equals appearance to any gold filled watch warranted 20 years, pay your express agent \$3.75 and express charges and it is yours. A long gold plated chain for ladies or vest chain for gents, and our guarantee that the watch can be returned within 30 days if not satisfactory, sent with each watch. Mention if you wish Gents or Ladies size. DIAMOND JEWELRY CO., Dep. 445, 235 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

THE YANKEE FIRE-KINDLER

Patented 3 years. Greatest Seller for Agents ever launched. Sample with terms prepaid, 15c. YANKEE KINDLER CO., BLOCK 59, CHICAGO, ILL.

PHOTO BROOCHES 10c.

Send us any photograph you want copied and we will return it unharmed with an exact copy on one of these pretty rimless brooch-mountings for only 10c. All our Photo-Minatures are exact and perfect reproductions. We send this 25c. sample for only 10c. etc. To introduce our goods and send you Free our large ill. price-list of photo-minatures, jewelry, novelties. Agents wanted. CROWN MFG. CO., Box 1197, Boston, Mass.



Why is Green's Nursery Co., of Rochester, N. Y., so popular and so well known over this country? Because they give good value for the money, know a good thing when they see it, and because they have served their patrons well and faithfully for twenty-seven years.

Have You Heard of the Cure of FREDERICK HAMMANN?

He was sent to Vienna by the New York Journal and was **Cured of Consumption** by Prof. Adolf Hoff.

It means the furthest point yet reached in the treatment of the disease which has hitherto been universally regarded as incurable.

An AMERICAN BUREAU for the Prof. Hoff Medicine has been established. It conducts its business on the same ethical lines as physicians and has enlisted the co-operation of hundreds of physicians and societies.

Prof. Hoff's idea is to **Cure Consumption** and NOT to make money.

He is one of the world's greatest scientists. If, in a philanthropic spirit, you desire to aid in the campaign instituted by the AMERICAN BUREAU—if you know one or several with consumption or threatened with it—fill out the coupon below.

This is the Greatest Charitable Work ever undertaken.

American Bureau, Prof. Hoff's Cure,

3d Ave. and 10th St., New York.

Please send the Hoff Book and all the other literature on consumption, furnished free by you, to

Name

Address

G. F. G. Yours truly.....



Rawson's
1900 Seed Catalogue for Market Gardeners, published by a practical gardener, tells what are the most salable and best paying varieties and contains complete list of
ARLINGTON TESTED SEEDS
The best the ground produces. Catalogue free. Send for it.
W. W. RAWSON & CO.,
Seedsmen,
12-13 Faneuil Hall Square,
Boston, Mass.

GOOD PLANTS CHEAP

Strawberry plants for commercial berry growers. My prices are always the lowest. For years I have been growing Strawberry plants that yield large crops of fruit.

NONE BETTER

Send for catalog (it is free), and see what others say about my plants. My plantation this season for plants consisted of 150 acres. Next season it will be 250 acres.

W. W. THOMAS
THE STRAWBERRY PLANT MAN
ANNA, ILLINOIS.

Attention, Apple Growers. Send 25c. and receive a sure remedy that will positively prevent apple borers from injuring trees. N. G. PHILLIPS, Griggsville, Ill.

For Sale 250-acre Fruit Farm, good buildings, beautiful view Ohio River and City Madison. Also my drug store. Old, crippled, must sell. Address, Box 255, Madison, Ind.

VIRGINIA FARMS FOR SALE

Large and small farms, country estates, dairy and fruit farms. Colonial mansions, etc. Small catalogue free. Large catalogue "Virginia and Carolinas" illustrated, showing photos of buildings, crops and landscape views, postpaid, 25 cents; handsome farm catalogue ever issued, describing hundreds of farms.

THE AMERICAN LAND CO., 33 Kelly Bldg., Springfield, O.

CLIMAX Early, large, uniform berry, greatest producer, best seller. Agents wanted. Catalogue free.
STRAWBERRY Slaymaker & Son, Dover, Del.

CHOICE PLANTS—SPRAYED STOCK.

Warranted first-class and up-to-date. Strawberries, Raspberries, and Blackberries. Guaranteed to arrive by mail or express in perfect condition. Catalogue free.

C. W. GRAHAM, AFTON, N. Y.

1,500,000 Strawberry and other plants—40 varieties—all the leading kinds. Our plants the best, clean, pure, healthy. Order our catalog at once. Prices are right.

Caleb Boggs & Son, Cheswold, Del.

GOOD FARMS NEAR MARKET

I have for sale cheap and on favorable terms, several excellent fruit farms within easy driving distance from Scranton, the business centre of the great anthracite coal fields, and one of the best produce markets in America; also, choice village and country homes near the best schools, etc. Write me about what you want, I can suit you.

ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST, Factoryville, Pa.

BUY YOUR NURSERY STOCK FROM BARNICK NURSERY CO., Dept. 1, Palace, Va. Price List and Sample Berry Plants Free. Correspondence solicited.

\$10 Gets a 200-Egg Perfect Hatcher and Brooder. Text and Illustrated Circular, 2 cents.
J. A. CHELTON, Fairmount, Md.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS "Scientifically bred," select list of new and standard varieties. Prices right. Catalogue free.
R. H. McDOWELL, Tillamook, Ont.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

from the famous Fruit Belt of Michigan. Early Michel, Warfield, Beder Wood, Crescent, Lovett, Besel, Greenville, Brandywine, Gandy, Senator Dunlop and Michigan. 25 other varieties at low prices. Plants first class, none better. References: Paw Paw Savings Bank, American Express Agent. Price list free.
R. E. ALLEN, R. R. No. 2, Paw Paw, Mich.

SALESMEN \$150 PER MONTH & EXPENSES

Easily made selling Aerating Separators. Separate Butter from Milk or Cream, sweet or sour in less than 5 Minutes. Every owner of a cow a customer. Thousands of Testimonials. Write to-day for our proposition of exclusive territory and Free Sample.

AERATING SEPARATOR CO., Dept. 15, Chicago, Ill.

GRAFTING WAX FOR SALE

We offer a superior quality of Grafting Wax in packages of one-half pound, or one pound, by mail, post-paid, at

30c. FOR HALF POUND AND 50c. FOR POUND PACKAGES.

By express we can sell this Grafting Wax at 35c. per pound. Remember that postage costs us 10c. per pound. Address

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

EASTERN POULTRYMAN 6 mos. trial sub. 10 cents. FREEPORT, MAINE.

BEFORE BUYING A NEW HARNESS Send 4 cents postage for Illustrated Catalog with full description and prices to consumer.

King Harness Co., No. 14 Lake St. Owego, N. Y.

Bee Profits There is a heap of money in bees. An easy and paying occupation that will bring good returns. Send for a free sample copy of our semi-monthly publication "Gleanings in Bee Culture." Is a practical publication full of interest. Mailed to you free with our Book on Bee Keepers' supplies. Address,

THE A. I. ROOT CO., Dept. 15, Medina, O.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY Invest 1c. by writing us a postal card and we will put you in a position to earn \$1000 a year. This is no fraud. Many now in our employ will vouch for the truth of this statement. We are willing to guarantee any honest, energetic person, without previous experience, from **\$700 to \$1000** a year sure money. Write to-day.
J. L. NICHOLS & CO., Naperville, Illinois.

CORRESPONDENCE CONTINUED.

since. A combination of speculators in England was formed and \$5,000,000 worth of this valuable lumber was secured, and sent abroad, before a check was interposed upon this destructive scheme. The costly experience of the settlers on the black walnut lands of Ohio and Indiana taught farmers a wholesome lesson with regard to the management of their valuable timber properties.

As an offset to England's greed, Americans may secure and cultivate the so-called English walnut trees, and thereby save the heavy export rates we are now paying on this popular nut.

Transplanting Experience. — James Kearney of Missouri, writes Green's Fruit Grower that he lost some items of the many he purchased from a nursery and planted upon his grounds. In reply I will say that all nut trees are considered difficult to transplant, therefore those planting chestnuts, beech nuts, oak and other nut trees should take particular pains with them and should not be surprised if one or more of the number did not live. And yet I once planted an oak tree in memory of my wife's birthday. The roots of this tree were cut short and I had but little hope that it would thrive, but I took all possible pains in planting and was careful not to expose it to wind or sunshine and it thrived amazingly. Red raspberry plants are considered by some difficult to transplant but I have always met with good success. Currants and gooseberries are among the easiest things to make live if they are planted early in the season. No one should fail to make apple, pear, plum and quince trees grow easily after transplanting if they understand how to transplant. Many trees are lost through lack of skill on the part of the planter, or their lack of carefully preparing the soil in which the trees or plants are to be placed. The depth at which the tree or plant is set is very important. If set too deep they will not thrive and if not set deep enough the roots will dry out and perish. If the roots of a tree are covered with clods or lumps of earth they cannot be expected to thrive, and when covered with fine soil in a bed made fine by careful preparation the earth should be tread in firmly, almost as firmly as though setting a fence post.

He says that his blackberry plants were tied in a bundle with the rose bushes and he could not distinguish one from the other, therefore he planted some of the blackberry plants in the bed with the roses. Blackberry plants do look some like rose bushes. The difficulty was in not being familiar with the names of roses or blackberries, otherwise he could have easily separated them. Small packages like these are sometimes joined together in packing so that they may not be overlooked when the box of trees is unpacked. Often those who buy plants and trees from the nursery report that certain small items were not found, whereas they were thrown out with the packing material, being small and inconspicuous in comparison with the trees.

Mr. E. C. Crossman, of New York, asks for further instructions in trimming apple trees. He wants to know the best time of the year for trimming. Last year he saw a man trimming apple trees that were planted ten or twelve years ago on a poor cobble-stone loam drift. He was trimming them in the fall which he thought was wrong. He says he has found June the best time for pruning apple trees since the wound will heal over much quicker when the trees are pruned at that time. In reply I will say that I have been obliged in some cases to cut off large limbs of apple trees in June on account of their shading buildings or something of that kind, and my experience teaches that the branches heal over quickly, I could see no injury to the trees, and yet I should hesitate about recommending serious pruning of any tree when it was in leaf. Where trees are pruned in the fall the bark on the stump dies back perhaps half an inch before spring. If the tree is pruned in March or April it will not dry back thus on the stump and will heal over more quickly, as it will also in June, even more quickly. But where there are large orchards pruning must be begun early and I see no serious disadvantage in pruning in the fall after leaves have dropped. If I had plenty of time, however, and only a few trees I should prefer to prune them in April just before the buds start.

W. G. Smith, of Maine, a subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower, writes as follows: Extreme cold during winter never kills a peach tree or its buds. It is the late freezing or early spring when the peach buds have partly opened that destroy the peach crop. He tells about a seedling peach which was grown in a sheltered position near a dwelling in Boston where it bore a heavy crop of fruit and then was winter killed. He wonders that it bore at all since he does not favor such sheltered positions for fruit trees. He says it is like giving poultry too much sunshine and warmth through sunny windows. They are sure to suffer in cloudy weather or at night when the warmth from windows is absent. Our editor can scarcely agree with him in what he says about peach buds and peach trees winterkilling, since he has known the wood of peach trees to turn black in midwinter when the thermometer went down to thirty degrees below zero.



This 44 Pc. TEA SET FREE
To every lady who takes orders for 10 cans of our Baking Powder, etc. (on our plan No. 79), giving free to each purchaser a beautiful Gold & Floral Decorated China Fruit or Berry Set, 7 pieces, we give this 44-pc. handsomely decorated Tea Set, full size for table use, free. No money required in advance. Simply send your name & address & we will send you our plans, order blank, etc. We will allow you time to deliver the Baking Powder, & collect the money before paying us. You run no risk, as we pay the freight, & will trust you with the Baking Powder & Dishes, etc. We also give away 112-Piece Dinner Sets, Dress Skirts, Couches, Furniture, Rugs, Tables, etc. Address **KING MFG. CO., 648 King Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.**



NICKEL PLATED NUT PICK SET
GIVEN FREE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS
This is both a useful and an elegant premium. The set consists of a handsome and strong nut crack and six nut picks, all enclosed in a neat box, as shown in the illustration. Both the nut crack and the nut picks are **NICKEL-PLATED**. The material used in the manufacture of both of these articles is the finest steel. The handles of the nut picks are made in a pretty design, while the points are highly polished. The nut crack is of a design corresponding to the nut picks and is made for good strong service. This complete set given to all who send us 50c. for our paper one year and 10c. additional if they claim this premium when subscribing. Send 60c. for paper and complete set. Sent prepaid. Address, **Green's Fruit Grower, ROCHESTER, N. Y.**

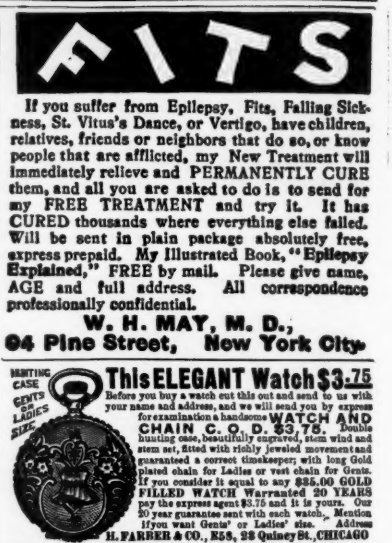
position near a dwelling in Boston where it bore a heavy crop of fruit and then was winter killed. He wonders that it bore at all since he does not favor such sheltered positions for fruit trees. He says it is like giving poultry too much sunshine and warmth through sunny windows. They are sure to suffer in cloudy weather or at night when the warmth from windows is absent. Our editor can scarcely agree with him in what he says about peach buds and peach trees winterkilling, since he has known the wood of peach trees to turn black in midwinter when the thermometer went down to thirty degrees below zero.

RUGS MADE OF FURS.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: Many farmer would like to use sheep skins, and the fur of wild or domesticated animals, for rugs and other purposes. Small hides, such as that of the wolf, fox, dog and goat, must be pieced to make them large enough. If skilfully done, turning all the fur the same way, the seams will scarcely be noticed. The following are directions for tanning hides: Half a pound of alum, one pound of saltpeter, five pounds common salt, two ounces corrosive sublimate, two gallons of water. Put in a four gallon jar or small tub and cover it so no animal can drink it, for the corrosive sublimate is poison. If there is much flesh on the hides lay them on a board, flesh side up, and rub with a brick or dull knife until it is all removed. The smoother the skin inside the better it will cure. After all the ingredients have dissolved put the skins into the liquid and allow them to remain two or three weeks. Large skins require more material, as they must be covered with it continually. At the end of the time specified take them out and rub and work vigorously until they are dry, then they will be soft and pliable. A calf hide, with long black hair, makes a handsome laprobe. Many skins in their natural color cannot be improved upon, while others should be dyed. Sheep skins make beautiful rugs tanned in this way. They can be dyed any color desired with diamond dyes. Wash the wool first, being careful not to get the skin wet. Get two or three packages of diamond dye for wool, dissolve it in a little boiling water and pour it in a dishpan two-thirds full of soft water. This will make a very strong dye. When it is boiling hot let two persons, standing on opposite sides of the pan, pass the pelt back and forth in the dye with the wool side down. If you will tie a stout cord to each of the four corners of the pelt to hold it by it will make the work easier. Do not allow the boiling dye to touch the skin. Continue this for thirty or forty minutes, then rinse and dry. The dye that is left will be as good as ever, and may be used in any way desired.

When you make a rug of sheep skin, the center may be cut out of one pelt, the border from another. When it is necessary to piece it, sew the seams from the back over and over loosely, so it will be flat. The center may be of olive green with a border of garnet, or pink may be used with a golden brown border. In fact they may be made of any color that will harmonize with the room in which they are to be used. After they are put together line with some heavy material and it is ready for use.—Elsie Gray.

The white skin that lines the shell of an egg is a useful application for a boil.



W. H. MAY, M. D.,
94 Pine Street, New York City.
This ELEGANT Watch \$3.75
Before you buy a watch out this out and send to us with your name and address, and we will send you, by express examination a handsome WATCH and CHAIN C. O. D. \$3.75. Double hunting case, beautifully engraved, stem set, fitted with richly jeweled movement and guaranteed a correct timekeeper; with long Gold chased chain for Ladies or vest chain for Gents. If you consider it equal to any \$25.00 GOLD FILLED WATCH Warranted 20 YEARS pay the express agent \$3.75 and it is yours. Our 20 year guarantee sent with each watch. Mention if you want Gents' or Ladies' size. Address **H. FARRER & CO., 258, 26 Quincey St., CHICAGO**

30 LOVELY CARDS
With your name printed on all, 30 Songs with Music, 45 Photos, 60 Magic Secrets, 64 Instructional Experiments, 60 Puzzles with Solutions, 101 Commandments, 60 Games, 400 Jokes, 100 Memory-making Secrets, 100 Valuable Receipts, 250 Allums and Love Verses, 15 Complete Stories, 30 Styles Cards, 8114 Prisms, etc., all 10c. **TUTTLE BROS. CO., BOX 84, TOTOKEET, CONN.**

STAMMERING
easily cured at home. Simple, quick method. Send for free catalogue and full information.
The New York Institute, 670 Prospect Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOYS' OWN TOY MAKER.
Tells how to make Toys, Steam Engines, Photo Cameras, Microscopes, Telegraphs, Telephones, Magic Lanterns, Kollan Harp, Boat, Kites, Balloons, Masks, Wagons, Toy Houses, Bow and Arrow, Pop Guns, Sling, Silla, Fishing Tackle, Rabbit and Bird Traps, and many others all so plain and simple that any boy can easily make. This great book by mail, 14c. **BATES & CO., Box 77, Boston, Mass.**

Every Lady should have our skirt and waist supporter. Sample and 35c. page illustrated catalogue for 20 cents. Mammoth Supply House, Dept. 22, 495 Champaign Ave., Chicago.

WOMEN TO DO SEWING Bindings Specialties. 4c per 100. Can make any envelope for full particulars. **UNIVERSAL CO., Dept. 213, Walnut St., Phila., Pa.**

\$40,000.00
IN CASH GIVEN AWAY.
FREE to nearest estimators of gubernatorial vote of Ohio, Massachusetts and Iowa. This enormous sum will be distributed. Full information will be sent you absolutely free. Just send your name and address on a postal card and we will send you full particulars. Address, **CENTRAL SUBSCRIPTION CO., 33 Kelly Bldg., Springfield, Ohio.**

Four Samples Free
To induce every housewife to test the merits of "PERFECTION" DYES and SPECIALTIES we make this liberal offer: Send ten cents for a package of dye, any color wanted, and we will include FREE, four generous samples—two of PERFECTION DYES, each sufficient to color a shirt-waist, pair of stockings or lot of ribbons; one of CONFECTIO PINK, a harmless preparation for tinting cake frosting, candies, ice cream, etc.; and one of LAUNDRY BLUING, a pure extract of indigo for the laundry. Our booklet, "HOW TO DYE," gives special directions for coloring old and faded garments, carpets, kid gloves, feathers, straw hats and bonnets, for making wood stains, colored varnishes, shoe catalogue for 20 cents. Send FREE together with valuable information how to MAKE and SAVE MONEY at home. Send at once for the dye, samples and booklet to: **PERFECTION DYES, Dept. 8 Foxcroft, Maine.**

IT COSTS Only 10c to get rid of neuralgia, ear-ache, sore throat, Cts. will lame back and catarrhal head-ache. 10c bring you post-paid, a trial bottle **HINDOO OIL**. Internal and external use, for adults and children. Try a 10c bottle. None free. Address, **Velk Remedy Co., Minneapolis, Minn.** Regular size, 50c. Try it. Enclose a dime.

FREE
plan No. 797,
Oral Decorated
e. handomely
we required
we will send
time to deliver
ing us. You
with the Bak-
Place Dinner
etc. Address
Louis, Mo.

ful and
u. The
ndsome
ed in a
in the
the nut
icks are

ATED
in the
of these
at steel.
it picks
design,
highly
crack is
iding to
s made
ce.
iven to
for our
nd 100,
im this
ribbing,
ed com-
id.

ower,
y.

S

ling Sick-
children,
or know
ment will
Y CURE
send for
It has
e failed.
ely free,
Epilepsy
e name,
pendence

City

\$3-75

and to us
by express
AND
Double
tem wind
movement
th long Gold
in for Gen-
30 YEARS
your. Our
Address
CHICAGO

ARDS

th Ward, 48
Street, N.Y.
60 Games,
5 Alhambra
and 10 cts.
C. CONN.

NG

Send for

oklyn, N.Y.

AKER

am Kn-
diamonds,
Magic
Yagons,
Arrow,
Fishing
Traps,
and easily
O. CASS.

and wait

350 page
30 cents.
Chicago.

ities. \$4

make six
ed reply

hila, Pa.

00

atorial

ow.

ormation

ame and
ticulars.

Ohio.

ree

"PER-

ake this

eye, any

enerous

ufficient to

ANFEC-

and in

extract of

ing old

bonnets,

and in

the VIVE

ket to be

Maine.

100 to

rid of

algia,

che,

throat,

will

you,

ternal

Try

ready

Try



100,000 PEACH TREES FOR SALE

We have in surplus a large stock of strictly first-class northern grown peach trees, 3 to 4 and 2 to 3 feet high, of the following varieties: Chair's Choice, Crosby, Crawford Early, Crawford Late, Elberta, Fitzgerald, Globe, Niagara, Red Cheek Molocoton, Reeves' Favorite, Beers' Smock, Stevens' Rarieripe, Triumph, Yellow St. John, that we offer at bargain prices. Also largest sizes in abundance. Let us price your list. Send for our list of surplus stock. We can save you money on peach trees.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.



Compressed Air Sprayers. One, two, and four gal. sizes. Heavy galvanized iron, brass nozzles, nicely painted. For gardens, orchards, lawns, stables, chicken houses, etc. No continuous pumping; compressed air device sprays automatically; can be operated by a boy. Send \$1 for sample. Big money for agents. D. B. SMITH & CO., Utica, N. Y., U. S. A.

MEN OR WOMEN \$150 Per Month SALARY
Introducing our King Butter Separator and Aerator. Produces Creamery Butter from Cream or Milk. Sweet or Sour in LESS THAN FIVE MINUTES. Every owner of a Cow a customer. Write today for Sole Agency stating territory desired. Our FREE SAMPLE and SALARY proposition will interest you.
CURTISS-WILLIAMS CO., Dept. 17, Chicago, Ill.

Gold Stocks Free 5 shares [paid up] in a good Cripple Creek gold mine free to all who send us soc. for big weekly illustrated family and mining paper per 6 mos. trial. Clubs of 2 or more [with shares] acc. each. Stamps taken. Western Weekly, Denver, Col.

Vital-Vine is that mysterious agency that cures sick women without the horrors of surgery. Sample capsules and booklet sent free if this magazine is mentioned.
HANFORD VITAL-VINE CO., Rochester, N. Y.

AN EASY WAY TO MAKE MONEY.

I have made \$500.00 in 80 days selling Dishwashers. I did my housework at the same time. I don't canvass. People come or send for the Dishwashers. I handle the Mound City Dishwasher. It is the best on the market. It is lovely to sell. It washes and dries the dishes perfectly in two minutes. Every lady who sees it wants one. I will devote all my future time to the business and expect to clear \$4,000.00 this year. Any intelligent person can do as well as I have done. Write for particulars to the Mound City Dishwasher Co., St. Louis, Mo. Mrs. W. B.

FREE solid Gold-filled Ring diamond resembling 2 garnets. Send name (we trust you) for 10 BOXES Foaming Tonic Powder sell at 10c get ring. Am. Supply Co. D. 12 Bridgeport, Ct.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

No. 924. Celery and truck farm, 36 acres, 3 miles north of Geneva, 1 mile east of Oaks Corners, new barn 30x60, good 10-room house. Land all tillable except 6 acres. This is a money-maker. Price \$2,500; one-quarter down; 2 years' crops will pay for the place. Free bulletin. Pardee, Phelps, N. Y.

90 VARIETIES, any amount, Poultry, Eggs, Pigeons, Hares to sell; colored descriptive 10c page Guide Book 10c; rates free. J. A. Bergey, Box J, Telford, Pa.

EGGS from beautiful pure S. C. Buff Leghorns, \$1.00 per 15. Clark Gillette, Little Falls, N. Y.

ROSE COMB LEGHORNS, White and Brown; Wyandottes, Silver and White; 15 eggs, \$1.00; 39, \$2.00; 100, \$5.00; stock for sale. Jack Cook, Paneto, Ind.

TEN CENTS inserts your name in our Poultry Directory, which brings you poultry papers, catalogues, etc., daily. Schadt's Poultry Supply House, D, Goshen, Ind.

PURE WHITE WYANDOTTES—Three pens, strong, vigorous stock; eggs \$1 per fifteen; \$5 per hundred. Clarence Congdon, Maryland, N. Y.

FOR SALE—188 acres good farming land near Southern Pines, Moore county, N. C.; good location for fruit or poultry farm; prices and terms reasonable. Address Lock Box 14, Carthage, N. C.

FOR SALE—A number of fruit and grain farms by Downing & Newkirk, Real Estate Agency, Mattawan, Mich.

SINGLE COMB White, Brown and Buff and Rose Comb White Leghorns. Eggs 15, 75 cents; 100, \$4.00. Mr. and Mrs. S. Rider, Maryland, Otsego Co., New York.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, Barred Plymouth Rocks, thoroughbred stock, 15 eggs \$1.00. Breeding Cockerels \$1.25 each. E. B. Ketcham, South Haven, Mich.

SECRETS OF THE NURSERY BUSINESS AND HINTS TO FRUIT GROWERS, is the title of a new publication, illustrated with hundreds of photographs of nurseries, orchards, and berry fields, printed on elegant paper. Sent by mail, post paid, for 10 cents. Address, Charles A. Green, Rochester, N. Y.

The Recent Poultry Show at Rochester, N. Y.

Rochester has the reputation of giving some of the largest poultry exhibitions of any state in the country. The previous exhibitions here have been large but the present one holding here January 15th to 20th is the largest collection of birds it has been our pleasure to see. Every inch of space up stairs and down in a hall of large proportions is filled, and in many places birds are crated five or six deep, and space between the birds on exhibition is so small it is difficult for people to crowd through. Green's Nursery company took five prizes at this exhibition, one being first prize.

Mr. A. R. Spurrier, of Iowa, a subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower, asks what we consider a fair division of crops and fruits on a farm which the writer owns. The land is in Missouri and was set to apples and peach trees the past summer. Eight acres of apple orchard are already bearing fruit. There are grapes, raspberries and blackberries set between the orchard trees one way on thirty-seven acres, also one and a half acres of strawberries. The landlord is expected to furnish the tools and teams, the tenant to care for the trees and small fruit and market it, also other crops. There is a canning factory near by, and building for the tenant to occupy. Lands in that locality rent for \$3.00 per acre, tenant to furnish everything.

Our reply is that it is difficult to answer such a question satisfactorily. We assume that the land is productive, yet it may not be so. No person could state what would be a fair division until he had examined the premises thoroughly and inquired of the neighbors in regard to the character and fertility of the soil and its adaptability to fruit growing. A considerable part of the work to be done would be in caring for young orchards that will bear no fruit for several years. Making a rough estimate without any aim at accuracy, I would assume that if the soil was fertile and adapted to fruit culture, and if the orchards and berry plantations have been under good cultivation, the tenant should receive at least one-half of the income from the entire plantation, the tenant to do all the work, and be at all the expense during the coming year. But if the berry plantations have been over-run with weeds and grass, and are stunted in growth, or if the orchards have not been well cultivated, a large amount of work would be necessary the coming year, and but little revenue would be secured, and under such circumstances the owner of the land could not expect any revenue.

Apple Exports to Europe.—This has been a record year for the exportation of apples, 1,757,457 barrels having been shipped during the past three months as against 524,889 barrels in 1901. European countries have not the capacity to grow enough apples to supply the local demand. England and Germany are the largest consumers abroad, but France and all the other countries of Europe are large consumers of American fruits, and the consumption there of our fruits is increasing every year. There are now 1,000,000 barrels of apples in cold storage in New York state. Nearly all of this has been produced in the district about Rochester, N. Y. Some have thought that the demand for apples abroad had reached its limit but when we consider that European countries do not produce one-eighth of the apples they require it will be seen that far more American apples can be consumed than have been purchased in the past. The masses of the people of Europe, that is the poor people, do not consume apples since they cannot afford to purchase them. Apples are not the only fruits shipped abroad. The shipments of other fruits are increasing each year. Last year peaches were shipped successfully to European markets. Pears have long been sold there with a profit to the American growers.

Dr. W. O. Coffee, of Des Moines, Iowa.

We wish to call attention of the readers of this paper to the advertisements of Dr. W. O. Coffee, of page 7 of this issue.

In this advertisement Dr. Coffee has selected four different cases of people who had been blind, one of them for 30 years, and who have used his remedies and got perfect sight. These four cases are just four of the hundreds of cases of cures of blindness and eye diseases in all its forms which are contained in Dr. Coffee's famous book on "The Eye and Its Diseases." Read his advertisement and write him a postal card to-day and you will receive this book free of charge.

OLIVE'S PRIDE. The greatest of all new Strawberries with more good qualities than any other. 40 other varieties choice stock. True to name. Second crop Seed Potatoes, etc. Write for free catalogue.
J. W. HALL, Marion Station, Md.

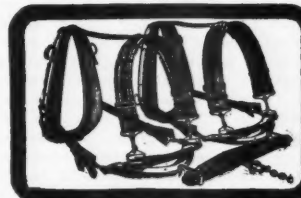
LADIES to do plain sewing at home. Steady work, \$3 per week. Materials sent everywhere free. For particulars send addressed envelope. Du Pont Dept 538, Box 1383, Philadelphia, Pa.

American Poultry Keeping is the title of a 64-page booklet by Charles A. Green, illustrated. This booklet contains much practical information along almost every line of interest to poultry keepers. Poultrymen should have this publication. The price postpaid is twenty-five cents. It will be sent as a premium to all subscribers to Green's Fruit Grower who send fifty cents for subscription and state that they desire Green's American Poultry Keeping as a premium.

An old poultry keeper advises that pullets be kept if you desire a good supply of eggs. No hen over two years can be reckoned as a prolific layer. Keep your hens in dry places. They can stand some cold but dampness destroys their vitality. Even in summer hens should be kept out of the wet. It is a secret worth knowing that if you want to get many eggs keep your hens from rains or very damp quarters.

The rubber stamping outfit that is offered with Green's Fruit Grower as a premium is very nice, judging by the one I received recently. It is not large, but is neat and clear in type, and very easy to operate. It can be used to stamp paper, envelopes, small berry boxes, honey sections and almost anything that needs to bear one's name and address.—H. E. Van Deman.

Out of a single pound of cotton 4,770 miles of thread have been spun.

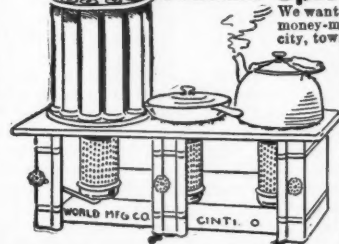


BAKER'S TRACELESS HARNESS

The farmer's "Handy Harness" saves labor, makes farm work easier. A practical and up-to-date harness, without whiffletrees or traces. Particularly adapted for all kinds of low-down work where ordinary whiffletrees and traces cause so much damage and annoyance. Indispensable for use in orchards, vineyards, hop-yards, and for lumbering, quarrying, etc. Will save its cost every season. Highly endorsed by users everywhere. Comfort for man and team. Write to-day for further information. Agents wanted.
B. F. BAKER CO., 214 Main Street, Burnt Hills, N. Y.

A NEW INVENTION! Big Money MAKER.

BIG WAGES TO HUSBANDS. Write for Special offer to Men and Women, at home or traveling, showing taking orders for HARRISON'S BLUE FLAME NEW FUEL OIL STOVES, with or without Radiator attachment for heating. Wonderful invention. Just out. Nothing else like it. A Great Seller. Splendid for Cooking and Heating.



We want Agents, Salesmen and Managers in every State. Biggest money-maker ever offered. Enormous demand year round, in every city, town, village and among farmers. Customers delighted. Write for catalogue—Most Wonderful Stove ever Invented.

A Spoonful of Oil Makes A Hoghead of Fuel Gas.

Generates its own Fuel Gas from Kerosene or common coal oil. No wick, dirt, smoke, kindling, ashes. Splendid for cooking. Makes fine Heating Stove for rooms, stores, offices, with Radiator attachment.

CHEAPEST AND SAFEST FUEL 10 to 20 CENTS a week should furnish Fuel Gas for small family for cooking. A gallon of Kerosene oil costing 8c to 10c will furnish Fuel Gas for a constant blue flame, hottest fire, for about eighteen hours.

NO MORE BIG COAL BILLS—Expensive, dirty coal and wood stoves, smoky oil wick stoves, absolutely safe—will not explode, simple, easily operated. Handsomely made of sheet steel, finely finished—last for years. All sizes. PRICES, \$3.00 UP. Write to-day for Catalogue FREE. ALSO FOR SPECIAL OFFER, NEW PLAN, ETC. Address, WORLD MANUFACTURING CO., 5250 WORLD BUILDING, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

AN INCOME FOR LIFE.

The most remarkable invention of the past century has just been perfected and patented by us in this country and in all foreign countries. A machine the size of a sewing machine, which makes CORKS out of old newspaper scraps and other waste paper. All kinds of waste and scrap paper can be made into corks. These Corks are superior to the regular corks, as they are not affected by acids, oils, etc., and have been tested by leading chemists, and the largest users of corks in the United States, and by them pronounced as far superior to the old style of corks in every way. Each one of our machines will make over three hundred corks per minute. Corks can be made any size, color, or shape, and name or trade mark can be stamped in the top of each cork as made. Our corks can be sold at one-tenth the price of regular corks, which are rapidly advancing in price owing to the scarcity of cork bark, but we can get even higher prices, as OUR CORKS ARE BETTER. We have contracts for millions of our corks, and it is necessary for us to establish plants for making them in all sections of the country. We have formed a National Company to handle this business, and now offer a limited amount of the stock of this company to those having a little money to invest, at \$1.00 PER SHARE. Within 60 days the price will be advanced to \$2.00 per share, and within a year will, we believe be worth \$100.00 per share, as by our patents we absolutely control the cork market. We shall appoint local representatives from among our stockholders, and a few dollars invested now should make you well-to-do and give you an income for life, as this Company will earn millions of dollars per year. We can have no competition, as we own all patents. Only a limited amount of the stock is offered, and over thirty thousand dollars worth was subscribed for in our own city the first day it was offered. Not over \$500.00 will be sold to any one person in a locality, as we wish to scatter the stock over the country in order to make a national introduction of our corks at once. Send for our booklet and bank reference, also sample of the corks, stating how much of the stock you wish to subscribe for, and we will reserve the stock until you can investigate us, then if you do not want it you need not take it. You can subscribe for as few or as many shares as you please up to \$500.00. This is the opportunity of a lifetime.

U. S. FIBER STOPPER CO., 136 Winner Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Western New York Orchard Spray Pumps.

Buy the Best Farming Utensils, Horticultural Implements, Spray Mixtures, Insecticides.

Western New York is noted for the most successful orchards in the world. Here are made and used the newest forms and inventions in spray pumps and other singular devices. If you wish information on this subject, or are thinking of buying spray pumps or other horticulture or farming implements, send for our illustrated catalogue (telling how to make spray mixtures), which will be sent on application. We sell Spray Pumps and outfits, Pruning Knives, Shears, Saws, etc. Farm Utensils, Horticultural Implements, Insecticides, Spray Mixtures.

R. E. BURLEIGH, Rochester, N. Y.



We may obtain some eggs for winter use without feeding cut bone, but by its use we can materially increase the number. The owner of a hundred hens is losing the price of a good cutter every winter by depriving them of the material which he would be able to furnish at a very small cost. We have discovered that for early hatched chicks it is indispensable. To raise strong, healthy, vigorous chicks a substitute must be found to take the place of the bugs, worms, etc., on which they thrive so well later in the season. A mineral substance is also necessary for hardening the frame of the growing chick and experiments have proved that chicks fed on green cut bone are never subject to leg weakness. But it is as a winter feed for laying hens that we derive the greatest profit from it.—Iowa Homestead.

Pure Breeds Best.—Some think that by crossing pure-bred fowls better results can be obtained, and they proceed to cross this, that and the other varieties to suit their theorizing fancies, and thus the flock is degenerated and destroyed, says Commercial Poultry. Careful breeding has been carried on for years to bring out varieties for every known purpose for which poultry is used. No breed is so good as the pure breed in its line, if well bred.

FREE PANSY SEED
WRITE US TO-DAY
and receive by return mail absolutely FREE a liberal package of our celebrated "Everblooming Pansy Seed" and our beautifully illustrated Catalogue for 1903. Our Reliable Seeds have had an enviable reputation for over 30 years. **FAIR AND SQUARE** This offer is made to build new business. Write to-day.
A Postal-card Will Bring Them.
GREAT NORTHERN SEED CO.
671 Rose Street, Rockford, Illinois.

BARGAINS IN SEEDS
Choice kinds of Vegetable and Flower Seeds at 2 cents per packet. Flower Plants, 5 cents each. Many choice novelties. Don't buy until you see our New Catalogue. Mailed FREE if you mention this paper.
IOWA SEED CO., DES MOINES, IOWA.

Seed Oats
5c a bu. and up.
The cleanest, heaviest, best yielding oats are Michigan Northern Crown, Hammond's Vanclose, Hammond's English Wonder, Car of Russia and Michigan Wonder, the four best varieties. Rust proof, stiff straw, have yielded 200 bu. per acre. Catalogue describing these oats and all other farm seeds free on request.
HARRY N. HAMMOND SEED COMPANY, Ltd.
Box 50, Bay City, Mich.

Farmers and Gardeners,
tens of thousands of them, for 40 years have annually relied upon
GREGORY'S SEEDS
Experience has taught that they ARE THE BEST.
Sold under three warrants that our seed will do three parts in the making of the crop. Catalogue free.
J. J. N. GREGORY & SON
Marblehead, Mass.
CATALOGUE FOR 1903

SAW YOUR WOOD
RUBBING EASY
SAWS DOWN TREES
With a FOLDING SAWING MACHINE. 9 CORDS by ONE MAN in 30 hours. Send for FREE illus. catalogue showing latest improvements and testimonials from thousands. First order secure agency.
Folding Sawing Mach. Co. 55 N. Jefferson St. Chicago, Ill.
Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

40 BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS FREE
SEND US 25c. to cover cost of packing and postage, and receive this grand "Gambler" collection of Beautiful Flowers, our new catalogue containing the most liberal offers ever made, and a CASH CHECK for 25c., giving you your money back.
20 PACKETS SEED
1 Pkt Evening Primrose
1 Pkt Kidney Vine
1 Pkt Balloon Vine
1 Pkt Baby Rose
1 Pkt Star Flower
1 Pkt Double Carnation
1 Pkt Petunia, white
1 Pkt Giant Daisy
1 Pkt Aster
1 Pkt Cal. Poppy
1 Pkt Love Lies Bleeding
1 Pkt Pansy (named)
1 Pkt Chrysanthemum
1 Pkt Double Portulaca
1 Pkt Sweet Pea
1 Pkt Cypress Vine
1 Pkt Wild Flower, garden
1 Calla, 1 Madeira Vine, 2 Gladiolus, 2 Hyacinth, 1 Monarda, 10 Bulbs for Edging or Hanging Basket. 20 Pkts Seed, 20 Bulbs, Cash Check and Catalogue all for the price of the packing and postage 25c.
J. ROSCOE FULLER & CO., Floral Park, N. Y.
Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

The Maule Seed Book

for 1903 is free to all interested in gardening who mention this paper. If you want an up-to-date garden you ought to have it, the best seed catalogue I have ever published. The first edition alone costs over \$37,000. Address

WM. HENRY MAULE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Pruning the Orchard.

Pruning is a means to an end, says W. N. Hutt. In the practice of pruning there should be in the mind of the operator some definite purpose in view. The kind of pruning will depend on the purpose for which the tree is intended, whether for wood, for fruit, for shade or for ornamental purposes. Trees under natural conditions are constantly being pruned. Every fall nature strips the trees of their leaves. This is their regular annual pruning. Besides this, there is a continual pruning of buds and branches. If every bud on a tree were allowed to develop, the tree would become a veritable brush pile. The buds most favorably situated as regards light get more nourishment, and the less favored ones become starved and drop off. The lower limbs of trees and those within the crown become weakened and die from lack of sunlight; then the wind, nature's pruning knife, comes along and removes the dead branches. In this way trees are constantly ridding themselves of useless branches, and the pruning so effected is undoubtedly a benefit to the branches that remain and to the general growth and improvement of the tree.

Pruning for Fruit.—Trees have two natural methods of reproducing themselves. The first is by means of shoots or buds. This is known as the vegetative reproduction, or reproduction by growth. Every bud on a tree, if placed under proper conditions, as is done in the practice of grafting and budding, is capable of producing a tree like the one from which it was taken. The other method of reproduction is by the seed of the fruit. If the tree is growing a great deal of wood it produces little fruit, and vice versa. The skill of the pruner is required to maintain the proper balance between the reproduction by growth and by fruit. If one kind of reproduction is getting too much the start of the other, it is only necessary to check the predominant one. If trees are pruned in the growing period, growth will be checked and fruiting stimulated. Summer pruning should be mostly confined to heading back too fast growing branches. If, on the other hand, the center of the tree is thinned out, the fruit-bearing branches are removed, and the energies of the tree are again forced into wood growth. The growth of the tree might also be checked by stopping cultivation and sowing the orchard to some cover crop, or the plow might be made to run a little deeper so as to cut off the surface-feeding roots, and root-prune the tree.

Pruning for Wood Growth.—Pruning for vegetative or wood growth is that which has been outlined for the young growing tree. Cut out all dead, broken and deformed limbs and those which cross or rub one another. Care should be taken to keep the tree free from suckers, so that there is a free circulation of air through the tree and the sunlight is let in sufficiently to give the fruit a good color.

Healing of Wounds.—Limbs to be removed should be cut off as smoothly as possible with a sharp saw and as close to the stem as possible. When a limb enters a shoulder at the trunk, the cut should be as close to the shoulder as possible, yet never through it. There should never be any stump left, because the cambium dies back, and when the stump decays there is a hole left which is apt to cause the trunk of the tree to rot and become hollow. Pruning shears are bad tools, as they pinch the bark and injure the delicate cambium beneath, and a badly healing wound is the result. Torn wounds are a source of danger to a tree. If large limbs are to be removed, which should never happen in good pruning, there is a danger of the weight of the limb tearing the bark. To avoid this, cut from below first and meet this cut with one from above, or, if this cannot be done, cut off the limb a foot from the tree and remove the stub. Large wounds should be smeared over with tar or thick paint to keep out moisture.

The Newsboy—Extry! Price of turkeys gone up!

The Turk—Huh! I don't know whether to feel flattered or to take to the woods!

Quotations for agricultural chemicals and fertilizers at New York city:

AMMONIATES.	
Nitrate of Soda, spot, per 100 lbs.	\$2 05 @ \$2 10
Nitrate of Soda, futures, per 100 lbs.	2 00 @ —
Cottonseed meal, per ton.	27 00 @ 28 00
Sulph. ammonia, spot	2 05 @ 2 07½
Sulph. ammonia, shipment	2 05 @ 2 07½
Dried blood, New York, low grades	2 45 @ 2 47½
Dried blood, Western, high grade	2 57½ @ 2 60
PHOSPHATES.	
Acid phosphate, per unit	55 @ 60
Bone black, spot, per ton	16 00 @ 17 00
Ground bone, per ton	21 00 @ 23 50
S. C. phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs.	5 00 @ 5 50
S. C. phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley river, 2,400 lbs.	3 00 @ 3 25
POTASH.	
Kalnit, future shipment, ton	9 05 @ —
Kelsert, future shipment, per ton	7 35 @ 7 50
Mur. potash, 80 p. c., future shipment	1 80 @ —

One of the best things said for the New Year in any of the pulpits of New York is this from a sermon preached some time ago by Dr. Van Dyke:

"To be glad to live because it gives you a chance to love and to work and to play and to look up at the stars; to be contented with your possessions, but not satisfied with yourself until you have made the best of them; to despise nothing in the world except falsehood and meanness and to fear nothing except cowardice; to be governed by your admirations rather than by your disgusts; to covet nothing that is your neighbor's except his kindness of heart and gentleness of manners; to think seldom of your enemies, often of your friends, and every day of Christ; and to spend as much time as you can in God's out of doors—these are little guide-posts on the foot path to peace."

Cull Closely Now.—The flock should be carefully culled over before winter, and all hens which are in any way undesirable, all undersized or misshapen pullets, and all superfluous males put by themselves to fatten for market, says Maine Farmer. The cockerels which are selected for breeding purposes should be kept separate from the rest of the flock for the present. Save all surplus cabbages, beets, turnips and small potatoes for the hens this winter, and anything in the line of green food which is available. Something of the kind they must have if you expect eggs.

Seeking equality with man, woman sinks to his level.

The worst slur one woman puts on another is when she says "anyway, she makes a good wife."

Women will never lose their feminine attributes as long as there is a large supply of looking-glasses in the world. Give a woman a rope of pearls and some furs and she'll manage to dress to her satisfaction in any clime and for any occasion.

A curious contradiction about money is that when you've got it you don't have to spend it to prove it, and when you haven't got it you do.—New York Press.

Artificial Pruning.—The trees of the orchard, by virtue of selection, hybridization and cultivation, are in a highly specialized condition, and to be maintained so must receive special treatment. The fruit tree is in a sense a machine for manufacturing fruit, and intelligent pruning is one of the means by which it can be made to manufacture the most fruit of the best quality in the shortest time and to keep up the output for the longest period. A correct understanding therefore of this machine and all its working parts is necessary to its most successful operation.

For cases of sour crop in hens, canker and cholera, Mrs. Dick Doran, of Pueblo county, advises the use of dry bromo seltzer. We suppose she sprinkles the crystalline form of this seltzer on the dry food every few days.

Lige: "Did you heah 'bout dat cullud man what died f'm eatin' too many watahmillions?"
Rastus: "Too many watahmillions! I didn't know dey wuz dat many."—New York Journal.

He who never makes a mistake never makes anything.

Wise men make mistakes; fools continue to make mistakes.

Dead men never make mistakes.

The man who learns life's lessons without making mistakes is getting his tuition at reduced rates.

A thought of one's own mistakes will soften criticism of other's mistakes.

The trouble with the man who never makes mistakes is that he doesn't know a mistake when he makes one.

43 Flowers only 30 cents
Worth \$1.25
A SPECIAL OFFER made to introduce our goods. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.
20 Pkts. SEEDS
1 Pkt. Rambler Rose 3 col's mixd., 1 Pkt. Diamond Flower.
"Pansies, 10 colors mixd., "California Sweet Pea.
"Washington Weeping Palm, "Double Chinese Pink.
"Mary's Gem Aster, 4 colors, "Carnation Marguerite.
"Alyssum, Little Gem, mixd., "Heliotrope mixd.
"Bouquet Chrysanthemum, "Poppy—New Shirley.
"Forget-me-not Victoria, "Umbrella Plant.
"Bibiana Crispum Eye, "Giant Verbena, mixd.
"Lovely Butterfly Flower, "Japan Morning Glory.
"Phlox Drummondii, "Petunia Hybrid, mixd.
25 BULBS
1 New Red Calla Lily, 1 Summer Flowering Hyacinth.
1 Double Pearl Tuberose, 2 Butterfly and 2 Hybrid Gladiolus, 5 Fine Mixed Oxalis, 2 Rainbow Lilies, 2 Hardy Wind Flowers, 2 Lowly Cinnamon Vines, 2 Splendid New Canna Lilies—1 crimson, 1 golden.
A Return Check Good for 25 Cents on all \$1.00 orders; also our New Floral Guide, all above postage, only 30c.
THE CONARD & JONES CO.
Growers of the "Best Roses in America."
Box 8, WEST GROVE, PA.

GOOD SEEDS
SEND AT ONCE
25c for our 25c for our
Garden Seed Collection. Flower Seed Collection.
10 big packages 50c each; 10 large packets 25c each; 20 small packets 10c each.
Both 25c Collections for 40c—both 50c Collections for 75c.
Illustrated catalogue and culture book with each order.
MISSOURI VALLEY SEED CO.,
P.O. Box 556, "The Good Seed Store," St. Joseph, Mo.

SEED BOOK FREE
I have selected 142 kinds of seeds to send out free for trial, as follows:
Beets, 5 Choice kinds; Cabbage, 8 of the grandest varieties; Celery, 5 Nice kinds; Lettuce, 10 Splendid sorts; Onions, 7 Selected varieties; Tomatoes, 7 Grand new kinds, and 100 varieties of Gorgeous Flower Seeds; making in all 142 sorts, which will produce bushels of Choice Vegetables and immense quantities of Lovely Flowers, all for 14c. for postage.
My new Catalogue which is full of Bargains, New Offers and 10 lithographed pages of reproductions, FREE with every order or application. Write to-day.
F. B. MILLS, Seedman, Box 25, Rose Hill, N. Y.

For nearly half a century
Ferry's Seeds
have been growing famous in every kind of soil, everywhere. Sold by all dealers, 1906 Seed Annual postpaid free to all applicants.
D. M. FERRY & CO.
Detroit, Mich.

SEEDS.
10 full size pkts. standard VEGETABLE 25c. or 10 pkts. prettiest FLOWERS 25c. Send to-day for Free Catalogue. Large buyers ask for Wholesale List.
ALNEER BROS.,
A. B. K., ROCKFORD, ILL.

FREE Our handsome Garden Annual and Seed Catalogue. Send your address on a postal to-day, or for 4c. in stamps and the names of 3 neighbors who are actual seed buyers will send our catalogue and packet of seeds.
If you write before March 15th. Address, **COLE'S SEED STORE, Pella, Iowa.**

BALDWIN APPLES \$2.00 Per Bbl.
I am offering first-class Baldwin apples in new barrels at \$2.00 per barrel for all we have left unsold. These can be sent safely yet by express, or at your risk by freight.
Address without delay,
CHAS. A. GREEN, Rochester, N. Y.